**The DAILY COMMERCIAL**, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribed by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

**The Weekly Commercial**, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 00; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
☞ *The money must always accompany the Order, as in no instance can these terms be deviated from.*
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1875. NO. 52.

**Who Daily and Weekly Commercial NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1.** Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
**2.** If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher is at liberty to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
**3.** The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.


## FIRST EDITION.

## LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

### Hartranft's Majority About Seventeen Thousand.

### Wisconsin Elects a Republican Governor—Rest of the Ticket in Doubt.

### New York Legislature Certainly Republican.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

**Official Vote on Lieut. Governor in 1874, and Majorities on Governor in 1875. Majorities Marked* are Official.**

| COUNTIES. | 1874. LT. GOV. | | 1875. GOVERNOR. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dimsdell, Rep. | Latta, Dem. | Hartranft, Rep. | Pershing, Dem |
| Adams | 2,589 | 3,014 | ..... | 500 |
| Allegheny | 13,969 | 15,704 | 5,503 | ..... |
| Armstrong | 3,858 | 3,823 | *484 | ..... |
| Beaver | 2,877 | 2,488 | 500 | ..... |
| Bedford | 2,324 | 2,259 | ..... | 100 |
| Berks | 5,259 | 10,610 | ..... | 6,200 |
| Blair | 3,300 | 2,220 | 603 | ..... |
| Bradford | 5,519 | 4,264 | 3,000 | ..... |
| Bucks | 6,133 | 6,514 | ..... | 300 |
| Butler | 4,123 | 3,698 | 200 | ..... |
| Cambria | 2,238 | 3,379 | ..... | 1,025 |
| Cameron | 129 | 449 | 100 | ..... |
| Carbon | 2,069 | 2,420 | ..... | 250 |
| Centre | 2,118 | 3,582 | ..... | 1,400 |
| Chester | 8,152 | 4,354 | 2,300 | ..... |
| Clarion | 1,954 | 3,254 | ..... | *1,055 |
| Clearfield | 1,982 | 3,985 | ..... | 1,200 |
| Clinton | 1,451 | 2,450 | ..... | 600 |
| Columbia | 1,123 | 2,958 | ..... | 2,150 |
| Crawford | 4,821 | 4,724 | 750 | ..... |
| Cumberland | 3,683 | 4,378 | ..... | 300 |
| Dauphin | 5,398 | 4,197 | 2,033 | ..... |
| Delaware | 3,200 | 2,297 | 1,250 | ..... |
| Elk | 464 | 1,127 | ..... | 500 |
| Erie | 5,087 | 4,352 | *1,055 | ..... |
| Fayette | 3,111 | 3,714 | ..... | 650 |
| Forest | 267 | 328 | 75 | ..... |
| Franklin | 4,539 | 3,261 | 300 | ..... |
| Fulton | 700 | 1,019 | ..... | 300 |
| Greene | 1,452 | 2,989 | ..... | 1,186 |
| Huntingdon | 2,439 | 2,588 | ..... | 300 |
| Indiana | 3,590 | 1,694 | 1,900 | ..... |
| Jefferson | 2,048 | 2,161 | ..... | *227 |
| Juniata | 1,029 | 1,536 | ..... | 400 |
| Lancaster | 10,538 | 6,171 | 3,500 | ..... |
| Lawrence | 2,781 | 1,922 | *959 | ..... |
| Lebanon | 3,431 | 2,268 | 1,200 | ..... |
| Lehigh | 4,067 | 5,853 | ..... | 2,100 |
| Luzerne | 8,631 | 10,312 | ..... | 2,003 |
| Lycoming | 3,833 | 4,496 | ..... | 900 |
| McKean | 915 | 865 | 50 | ..... |
| Mercer | 4,275 | 3,845 | 700 | ..... |
| Mifflin | 1,383 | 1,540 | ..... | 350 |
| Monroe | 968 | 2,307 | ..... | 1,300 |
| Montgomery | 7,390 | 7,963 | 72 | ..... |
| Montour | 575 | 896 | ..... | 321 |
| Northampton | 3,921 | 6,891 | ..... | 3,200 |
| Northumberland | 3,393 | 3,547 | ..... | 200 |
| Perry | 2,279 | 2,424 | 50 | ..... |
| Philadelphia | 59,950 | 46,887 | 17,563 | ..... |
| Pike | 538 | 1,039 | ..... | *522 |
| Potter | 1,356 | 940 | 400 | ..... |
| Schuylkill | 7,317 | 9,184 | ..... | 1,400 |
| Snyder | 1,492 | 1,385 | 100 | ..... |
| Somerset | 2,235 | 1,627 | 1,200 | ..... |
| Sullivan | 442 | 257 | ..... | 300 |
| Susquehanna | 3,425 | 2,769 | 703 | ..... |
| Tioga | 3,614 | 1,698 | 2,350 | ..... |
| Union | 1,857 | 1,157 | 700 | ..... |
| Venango | 3,381 | 3,255 | *15 | ..... |
| Warren | 2,206 | 1,989 | *317 | ..... |
| Washington | 4,252 | 4,433 | *154 | ..... |
| Wayne | 2,238 | 2,433 | ..... | 560 |
| Westmoreland | 3,916 | 5,783 | *1,287 | ..... |
| Wyoming | 1,439 | 1,589 | ..... | 150 |
| York | 4,083 | 7,111 | ..... | 3,000 |
| Total | 272,516 | 277,105 | 54,162 | 37,423 |
| | | 272,516 | 37,423 | |
| Majorities | | 4,589 | 16,739 | |

**ARMSTRONG.**
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
KITTANNING, PA., November 4, 1875.
Armstrong county official: Hartranft 3,605, Rawle 3,591; Pershing 3,121, Piollet 3,164; Browne 196, Pennypacker 150.

**CRAWFORD.**
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MEADVILLE, PA., November 4, 1875.
Hartranft's majority in this county will reach 750.

**CLARION.**
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CLARION, PA., November 4, 1875.
Clarion county official: Hartranft 2,196, Pershing 3,251.

**ERIE.**
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
ERIE, PA., November 4, 1875.
Erie county official: Hartranft's majority 1,955, Rawle's 2,176; Butterfield, for Senate, 1,277. The whole of the Republican county ticket is elected.

**GREENE.**
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WAYNESBURG, PA., November 4, 1875.
Official returns from eighteen townships give Pershing 1,035 majority. Two townships yet to hear from will make it 1,186. Full returns to-morrow.

**JEFFERSON.**
Special Di patch to the Commercial.
BROOKVILLE, PA., November 4, 1875.
Jefferson county, official, gives Pershing 327 majority.

**LAWRENCE.**
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
NEW CASTLE, PA., November 4, 1875.
Lawrence county official: Hartranft 2,385, Pershing 1,426, Brown, 676; Rawle 2,391, Piollet 1,454, Pennypacker 648.

**PIKE.**
MILFORD, November 4.—The official vote for Governor in Pike county is: Pershing 1,039; Hartranft 494. For State Treasurer Piollet 1,039, Rawle 422. The Democrats elect all their officers, excepting one Commissioner.

**VENANGO.**
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
FRANKLIN, PA., November 4, 1875.
Venango county official: Hartranft 2,953, Pershing 2,940, Browne 581; Rawle 2,900, Piollet 3,003, Pennypacker 553.

**WARREN.**
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WARREN, PA., November 4, 1875.
Warren county official: Hartranft 2,057, Rawle 2,027; Pershing 1,740, Piollet 1,788; Browne 284, Pennypacker 266.

**WESTMORELAND.**
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
GREENSBURG, PA., November 4, 1875.
Westmoreland county official: Pershing 6,243, Hartranft 4,956, Browne 199; Piollet 6,274, Rawle 4,956.

**WASHINGTON.**
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, PA., October 4, 1875.
Hartranft 4,917, Pershing 4,763, Browne 187; Rawle 4,936, Piollet 4,769, Pennypacker 188. Majority for Geo. V. Lawrence, for Senate, is 776.

## WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—A personal dispatch from Madison states that Republicans there concede the election of the Democratic State ticket, except Governor, and a Democratic majority in the Legislature. Returns received here, however, indicate the success of the Republican State ticket, except, perhaps, Baetz and Graham, and a Republican majority in the Legislature.

CHICAGO, November 4.—A special to the *Journal and Post* says returns received at Madison, Wisconsin, last night and this morning have decidedly changed the complexion of the election in that State and created considerable excitement. Democrats claim that their whole ticket has been elected, Taylor's majority being small and that of the other candidates larger. The Assembly is claimed by both parties and will undoubtedly be very close. Republicans still claim Ludington's election by about 3,000 majority. Further returns are awaited with much anxiety.

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—Returns from remote towns that have been received to-day are generally unfavorable to the Republicans. It will require an official canvass to determine the result absolutely. Ludington, Republican candidate for Governor, is probably elected by about 1,000 majority. The rest of the Republican ticket is probably defeated. The complexion of the Legislature is in doubt.

## NEW YORK.

ALBANY, November 4.—The *Evening Journal* says: "Certable to-day makes the State Democratic by a majority of between 8,000 and 9,000. The Senate will stand 22 Republicans to 10 Democrats—more than two-thirds majority. The Assembly foots up 72 Republicans and 56 Democrats—a Republican majority of 16. We have special advices from almost every district."

## KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, MO., November 4.—The Kansas City *Times* has returns from seventy-six of the 103 Legislative districts in Kansas, which show the election of thirty-nine straight Republicans and thirty-seven Opposition, classed under the name of Democrats, Independents and Reformers. Last year only twenty-six members went into the Opposition caucus, showing that the contest this year has been considerably closer than then. The Democrats also elect a Senator in the only district where there was a vacancy, and also elect a District Judge in the Fort Scott district, being one of three vacancies. The proportion of Democrats and Reformers and Opposition local tickets was unusually large, and the results show a larger number of such tickets elected this year than ever before in the history of the State.

*Topeka*, KANSAS, November 4.—The *Commonwealth* has returns from eighty-eight districts. Of these sixty-seven are Republican (but some of these are elected on the Independent ticket) seven Democrats and nine Reformers. There are twenty districts more to hear from on the extreme frontier.

## CRIMINAL RECORD.

**St. Louis Whisky Frauds—Prominent Men Implicated.**

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—The *Globe-Democrat*, this morning, referring to the indictments found yesterday by the United States Grand Jury against prominent citizens for implication in the whisky frauds, and alluded to in the dispatches last night, connecting with them William McKee, principal proprietor of that paper, and Constantine Maguire, late United States Internal Revenue Collector for this district, says that Mr. McKee is ready for trial, and that the public may rely upon his full and complete vindication when the question of his guilt or innocence is made an issue in the courts.

The finding of the indictments has caused a great deal of comment among all classes of citizens, but there has been no excitement. When court opened this morning there were but few persons present and they consisted principally of officials, lawyers and the ordinary court loungers. McKee and Maguire soon entered in charge of the United States Marshal and accompanied by their counsel. They pleaded not guilty and entered into bonds, the former in $5,000 and the latter in $10,000. The indictment, in general terms, charges them with conspiracy to defraud the Government. This afternoon and to-night reports were very numerous that indictments has been found against several other well-known citizens, some of them ex-officials, but in the absence of definite information their names are withheld. The names of several prominent men living in other States, among them several holding high office in the Government, are also on the street in this connection, but diligent inquiry failed to elicit facts which would justify mentioning them. The developments of to-morrow are looked forward to by certain parties with a good deal of anxiety, and the general public is in a state of great expectancy. Richard B. Jones, late United States Storekeeper here, withdrew the plea of not guilty to the indictment pending against him, and entered the plea of guilty. Dispatches from Jefferson City say Col. John A. Joyce, who has been in charge of the Deputy U. S. Marshal since his conviction some days ago, of conspiracy to defraud the Government, was placed in jail to-day to await the action of the court on a motion for a new trial.

**Murderer Respited for Two Weeks.**

ROCHESTER, November 4.—John Clark, sentenced to be hanged to-morrow, has been granted a respite of two weeks by the Governor.

**Murder in Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—About nine o'clock last night James Hanley, a member of the fire department, was shot dead in front of the engine house, by George Fletcher, who had been discharged from the department. Fletcher was arrested.

**Horrible Tragedy near Kokomo. Indiana—A Man Murders Two of His Children and Escapes by a Railroad Train—His Dead Body Found on the Track.**

INDIANAPOLIS, November 4.—The Kokomo *Tribune* publishes the following in an extra this afternoon: One of the most horrible, cold blooded and startling murders ever committed in this State was perpetrated last night, near Greentown, Howard county. The Coroner was notified of the affair about two o'clock this morning, and is now present holding an inquest. The particulars of the affair are as yet very meager, but as near as we can learn are as follows: David Robinson came to town yesterday and bought a new suit of clothes and a revolver. He went home, showed the purchases to his family and ate his supper. His brother and another man were at his house, and Robinson seemed to want them to leave and finally persuaded them to go to church. Robinson was in good humor and appeared perfectly sane. Some time after the men had left, Robinson remarked to his wife that it would have been well if little Dan, his son, had died two weeks ago, and said he had attempted to kill the child. He then drew his revolver and fired at a second son, who was lying in bed, and then turned and shot at his wife. Terrified and crazed with fright, Mrs. Robinson ran out of the house and the oldest boy, eight years of ago, started to follow, when Robinson shot him in the face, but the ball glanced and failed to hurt him badly. The father then struck him in the back of the head with a chair and made a bad wound, but the son succeeded in getting out of doors with his mother. Robinson then deliberately took a razor from a box near him and approached his little girl, his only daughter, who was lying in bed, and, seizing her, cut her throat from ear to ear. He followed this murder by taking the life of the son, whom he had first shot in bed, in the same manner. Robinson then jumped onto his horse and, up to the time of this writing, has not been hunted down.

*Later*—This morning a horse was found hitched at the Junction, with no claimer. Robinson got onto one of the night freight trains, on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad, unknown to any one in Kokomo, and the dead body of a man was found one mile from Jackson's station, at 7 A. M., by the son of the Coroner of Tipton county and identified by W. W. Barnes, of Kokomo, who went to Tipton this forenoon, as that of David Robinson, who committed the terrible deed last night. It is unknown how he met his death, but it is supposed that he either fell off or jumped off a freight car and met instant death. His remains were brought to Kokomo by the noon freight to-day.

**Case of Suspected Murder in Columbus.**

COLUMBUS, November 4.—Theresa Sinisher, a servant girl, died at a boarding house in this city several days ago, quite suddenly. Her remains were buried, but her friends, suspecting foul play, had the body resurrected, and a coroner's jury to-day made an examination of it and returned a verdict that Joseph P. Tussing, the girl's former lover, was the cause of her death, using some foul means to accomplish it. This suspicion is increased by the fact that Tussing has disappeared. It is thought by many, from threats made by Tussing, that if the girl persisted in her refusal to marry him he would be the death of her, that poison was the cause of her death.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

**Meeting of Missouri Pacific Creditors.**

NEW YORK, November 4.—An adjourned meeting of the unsecured creditors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was held yesterday. A letter from General Clinton B. Fisk, Treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, was read, in which he stated it was impossible for him to be present. Mr. F. J. Bowman, attorney for the city and county of St. Louis, stated that at the time the company were advertising for sale $1,854,000 of its bonds for seventy-five cents on the dollar, they did not have any bonds in their possession to dispose of, and the advertisement was merely a blind to deceive creditors. The bankrupt proceedings have terminated by action of Judge Treat at St. Louis, who appointed receivers.

**Sale of St. Joe and Denver Road.**

ST. JOSEPH, MO., November 4.—The Eastern division of the St. Joe and Denver Railroad was sold to-day at Marysville, Kansas, by the Master in Chancery, and was purchased by the Purchasing Committee appointed by the bondholders, for $100,000. The Western division will be sold to-morrow. An arrangement has been perfected among all parties interested, and a new company will be organized, to be called the St. Joseph and Pacific Railroad Company. As soon as the sale is confirmed the road will be completed at once and will continue under the same management as at present.

**Strike of Hocking Valley Miners.**

COLUMBUS, November 4.—Private telegrams, received here this afternoon, state that most of the miners in the Hocking Valley have left their work and are on a strike. They demand an increase of ten cents per ton for mining. The indications now are that their demand will be refused by the operators.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

*Probabilities for To-Day*—For the Ohio Valley, rising and stationary barometer, northeastly winds and slight changes in temperature.

The steamer Elysia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

A large building will be erected on the Centennial grounds for the display of the goods of shoe manufacturers and tanners of the country.

A dispatch from Penang says a British resident has been murdered in Malayan territory, and that troops have gone thither to punish the murderers.

The inhabitants of Kaka, on the White Nile, have revolted and defeated the Egyptian troops, killing one hundred. Reinforcements have been sent from Alexandria.

Henry Overholz has served a notice on James H. Britton, contesting his election last spring as Mayor of St. Louis. The matter will come before the City Council next week.

The Ohio Republican State Committee met at Columbus yesterday for consultation. No business of public interest was transacted. The committee adjourned to meet on the second Monday of January, at which time the time for holding the State Convention will be fixed.

## SECOND EDITION.

## WASHINGTON.

### Consideration of Brigham Young's Case.

### Further Legislation Necessary to Resirict the Mormon Enormity.

### Sugg Fort and Witkowski Frauds—Two Ex-Congressmen Indicted for Complicity in the Latter.

### Friends of General Negley Confident of His Innocence.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1874.

Mention has already been made of the fact that the Attorney General is considering the case of Brigham Young, who is now in the custody of the United States Marshal for refusing to pay the alimony awarded by the Federal court to his wife, Ann Eliza. This Mormon question has given the Government a great deal of trouble. The President has several times called the attention of Congress to the evil, and restrictive legislation has been enacted, but, whatever the cause may be, this legislation does not seem to be effectual, as the evil still exists. The laws of the United States are not enforced in Utah as they are in other portions of the country, but the President is determined to leave no measure untried to make the authority of the General Government respected. It is not unlikely that, in the opinion which the Attorney General will prepare, he will discuss this Mormon enormity and the remedy. It is pretty certain that Congress will have to provide still further legislation.

**Sugg Fort and Witkowski.**

The Grand Jury of this District has returned true bills for conspiracy against all the parties connected with the two fraudulent claims of Sugg Fort and Witkowski. Two ex members of Congress are included in these indictments—Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, and James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania. When Gen. Negley was here a few weeks since he assured his friends that he could satisfactorily explain his connection with the Witkowski claim, and they have every confidence that he will do so.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1875.

**MRS. GAINES AGAINST CALEB CUSHING.**

The suit of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines *vs.* Caleb Cushing, pending in the special terms for many months, has been referred to the general terms to be heard by all the judges. The suit is for an injunction to restrain Minister Cushing from interfering with certain claims he contends have been either in whole or in part transferred to him, in satisfaction of his services as counsel of Mrs. Gaines.

**THE ADDITIONAL MAIL TRAIN.**

When the additional fast mail service from New York westward goes into operation, December first, there will be two postal car trains run daily between New York and Pittsburgh, but only one between Pittsburgh and points further west. The connections between Pittsburgh and those points will be definitely determined hereafter, but General Tyner says it is probable the St. Louis connections, so far as the postal car service is concerned, will be made with a fast morning train from New York.

**ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.**

Augustus Gaylord, of Saginaw City, Michigan, has been tendered, and to-day accepted the appointment of Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, *vice* Wm. H. Smith, resigned. Mr. Gaylord is a lawyer of extensive practice, but has not been before in public life.

**THE WITKOWSKI FRAUD.**

In addition to the indictment found against Julius Witkowski, charged with fraudulently obtaining $26,000 from the Government, true bills have been found by the Grand Jury (for alleged conspiracy and presenting false claims) against Gen. J. S. Negley, Henry Feiterberg, Wiley Edwards, Lewis Peck, Geo. Keelan, Albert Metcalf, R. C. Mitchell, G. A. Purdy, David C. Stewart, Frank B. Lowers and Henry Waters, and also against Sugg Fort and ex-Congressman R. R. Butler, of Tennessee.

**THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.**

A fire occurred in an alley between Sixteenth and Seventeenth and G and M streets this morning, at one o'clock, destroying two frame shanties and burning up three children, aged ten, twelve and fifteen years, all colored.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 4, 1875.

**THE DIRECT CABLE REPAIRED.**

The Superintendent of the direct United States cable says the cable was success fully repaired this morning, and that the Faraday reports the cable, after fifteen months submersion, in as perfect a condition as when manufactured. The fracture, which was found in seventy fathoms of water, was such as would be caused by either an anchor or a trapnel.

**SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.**

A half million dollars of Government gold was awarded to-day at 115.02 to 115.19.

**REPORTED FAILURE OF SEVERAL FIRMS.**

The following firms were yesterday reported to have failed or become embarrassed: Wm. J. Schloss, dealer in woolens; Hathaway Kerr, jennings; Geo. Better, wool and wood fibre; Combination Wool Company and Jos. Herron, fruits. There were several minor houses.

**MOODY-SANKEY SERVICE.**

The Brooklyn Tabernacle was only half filled this morning at the Moody and Sankey service, a falling off in attendance which may be accounted for by the rain. After singing and the usual requests for prayer had been read, Mr. Moody took for his text, "No good thing will the Lord withhold from them that walk uprightly." It always seemed to him (Moody) that people came nearer to God when there were but few present together, and he believed they were near to Him this morning. He hoped they would walk uprightly, and, as was promised in the Scripture, nothing would be withheld from them by the Lord. Mr. Sankey then sang. Deacon Wm. Richardson, of Dr. Fulton's (Baptist) church, prayed for its welfare and the restoration to health of its pastor, also asked the prayers of the congregation. Mr. Moody suggested holding services next Sunday evening for the non-church-going people. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was present during the services.

The usual throng filled the Brooklyn Rink this evening, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. After singing by Mr. Sankey, Mr. Moody preached an eloquent sermon on the text, "Seek the Lord while He may be found," 55th chapter of Isaiah. He rebuked the audience for a want of earnestness, and said that he had grown tired of the half-heartedness which was exhibited. He gave many examples of what men could accompish by being terribly in earnest. He closed his sermon with an account of the conversion of a young wife in Newcastle, England, whom at first said that she did not want to be a Christian. She attended the meetings nightly for a week and then said that she wanted to be saved and she was saved. He read a letter from her husband, telling him that she had since died and that she had devoted the last days of her life to Jesus' work. "When I read this letter," said Mr. Moody, "I thanked God that I had gone to England." After singing and the closing prayer, the congregation was dismissed, inquiry meetings being afterward held in the Simpson M. E. church, adjoining the Rink.

**DEPRESSION OF TRADE IN GERMANY—APPREHENSIONS OF A FINANCIAL CRISIS—GENERAL FAILURE OF HARVEST IN RUSSIA—GRAVE FEARS OF FAMINE.**

The London *Morning Post* of October 23 has a Berlin dispatch, saying: "The depression of trade is felt so keenly by the industrial classes that the Government has been requested, as a means of preventing acute distress, to resort to a measure successfully adopted in the last two wars, namely, the establishment of loan banks. The Government has not yet shown much inclination to accede to the request. Serious distress is anticipated among the industrial working classes during the coming winter, and apprehensions are also entertained of a crisis in financial circles."

The same paper also says Russian correspondents to German newspapers give distressing accounts of the failure of the rye of this year's harvest. Never before, it is asserted, has a failure been so general in Russia, both in geographical extent and in comprehensiveness with regard to the crops affected. Russians are still familiar with the distress resulting from failing crops, by their experience of the Samara famine. That, however, was merely a local famine; the present is general. The entire cultivated zone is deprived of its expected harvest. From Oyel to the Crimea, and from Tambow to Podolsk, it is the same tale, and there is no prospect of help for them. All are groaning under the same load. In other years, if there is a failure of crops, it attacks only one species, be it root or grass; but this year all the crops have suffered alike.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

**FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULAR TO BE WITHDRAWN.**

LONDON, November 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day is authorized to state that the Admiralty's fugitive slave circular will be withdrawn and new instructions issued.

**ALASKA BOUNDARY COMMISSION.**

LONDON, November 5.—The *Times* says it is understood that a majority of members of the North American Survey Commission will be selected to accompany the new commission, which will shortly be sent to settle the boundary of Alaska.

France.

**PROCEEDINGS IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.**

PARIS, November 4.—One of the first acts of the Assembly, which met to-day, was the unanimous adoption of M. Buffet's motion to discuss the Electoral bill on Monday next. The motion to raise the state of siege will be discussed between the second and third readings of the Electoral bill.

Spain.

**UNBELIEF OF OFFICIAL ORGANS IN RECENT CUBAN RUMORS.**

MADRID, November 4.—The *Epoca* says it knows nothing of America's Cuban memorandum, and believes that recent dispatches greatly exaggerate the affair. The *Conista*, the ministerial organ, believes that American filibusters invented the news of the equipment of five frigates for Cuba in order to create complications.

**FALSE STATEMENT CORRECTED.**

MADRID, November 4.—There is no foundation for the statement that Spain has ordered the equipment of five men-of-war for Cuban waters.

**THE MILITARY SITUATION.**

SAN SEBASTIAN, November 4.—The Carlist batteries are silent. General Trillo is concentrating forces to attack the Carlists who are besieging Hernani.

Germany.

**CASE OF BISHOP FOERSTER.**

LONDON, November 4.—A special from Berlin says Prussia has asked Austria to prevent Bishop Foerster, while residing in the Austrian portion of his diocese, from exercising any episcopal function touching the Prussian portion.

**EXTENSION TO FRIENDLY RELATIONS.**

BERLIN, November 4.—Parliament has ratified a treaty of commerce with the Republic of Costa Rica. Herr Von Delbruck stated in Parliament that the Government intends sending representatives to Central America for the purpose of extending treaty relations.

European Turkey.

**MILITARY COMMANDERS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO PROCLAIM A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.**

VIENNA, November 4.—The *Neue Freie Presse* of this city states that the Herzegovinian insurgents have recently received a thousand breach-loading rifles from Montenegro. The Waywodes, or military commanders, of Bosnia and Herzegovina have convoked another assembly for the purpose of proclaiming a national Government.

**RUSSIA WILL NOT ACT INDEPENDENTLY.**

LONDON, November 4.—A Berlin special says: It is affirmed that Russia is not desirous of acting independently in the Herzegovinian matter. The three powers continue in complete harmony.

**RUSSIA AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE THREATENS THE GRAND VIZIER.**

VIENNA, November 5.—The *New Free Press* states that General Ignatief, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has had an interview with the Grand Vizier and threatened the armed intervention if the powers if the persecution of the Christians continues in Turkey.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, November 4.—Steamship Kenilworth, from Philadelphia, arrived.

## KEOKUK.

### Pork Packers' Covention—Reports of the Crop.

KEOKUK, IOWA, November 4.—An adjourned meeting of the Pork Packers' Convention at Quincy, one year ago, was held in this city to-day. Delegates were present from a large number of points in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. Resolutions were passed recommending the adoption of the rules and regulations adopted by the National Pork Packers' Convention recently held in St. Louis, favoring a discontinuance of buying on commission, prescribing a deduction for unmerchantable hogs and agreeing to pay farmers, drivers and shippers of dogs in their respective localities prices relative to those ruling in Chicago, St. Louis and other large packing points. Reports made by delegates present indicate that the crop in this section will be equal to that of last year's. No serious results are apprehended from the ravages of the hog cholera.

## MONTREAL.

### Presbyterian Union Leads to Contest Over the Funds.

MONTREAL, November 3.—To-day Judge Mackay caused a writ of injunction to issue preventing the Board of Managers of the Temperance Hall of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, from transferring it to the newly-formed Presbyterian Church of Canada. The writ was issued on petition of Rev. Gavin Lang and other non-unionists, who maintain that the fund, which amounts to over $405,000, is the property of the Church of Scotland and cannot go to the Presbyterian Church.

## FIRE RECORD.

Cincinnati Liquor House Damaged.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—A fire on Second street, this forenoon, destroyed the liquor house of Duckworth, Spence & Co. Loss from $60,000 to $65,000; small insurance. The fire also damaged Meader & Co.'s furniture warehouse $15,000; uninsured.

LATER—The loss by to-day's fire is much less than first reported. Duckworth, Kebler & Co. say their loss will not exceed $5,000, the insurance amounts to $30,000, but the names of the companies they could not give. The building, owned by the Taylor estate, is damaged $5,000; insured for $6,000 equally divided between the London Mutual, Grant and Delaware. The Meader Furniture Company say $200 will cover their loss. The fire was exceedingly threatening in appearance, but was conquered by the energy of the firemen.

## TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Hon. Thomas A. Jenks died yesterday morning at his residence in Cumberland, Rhode Island.

Senator Newton Booth, of California, is visiting friends in Salem, Indiana, his native place.

Col. Wm. M. McMichael, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, has tendered his resignation.

John Ritter, who murdered his two children at Hackettstown, New Jersey, and then attempted to kill himself, is recovering.

Percy Howry, youngest son of Judge Howry, of Oxford, Mississippi, was accidentally killed during an election jollification in that place over the Democratic victory in that State.

Judge George J. Jewett, of Philadelphia, died suddenly at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, Wednesday night. He was a brother of H. J. Jewett, of the Erie Railway.

Dr. J. A. Adrain, of Logansport, Indiana, one of the delegation from the United States National Medical Association, to the International Medical Congress, in Brussels, has arrived at New York.

**Married in the Snow.**

A writer tells a story of a runaway couple who reached the parson's house in the dead of night, when the snow lay on the ground and the winter winds howled an anthem for the wedding march. They succeeded in arousing the parson, who had been snugly tucked in his warm bed for several hours. The good man reluctantly raised the window and asked "who was there?" With chattering teeth the would-be bridegroom announced his errand. Not even the piety of the parson prevented his uttering for the moment what was by no means unreasonable interruption of his dreams. He did not tarry to put on the wedding or any other garment, but in thundering tones ordered the shivering couple to stand well off in the moonlight and clasp hands. Then he demanded their names. "John Williams," he said, "do you swear in the presence of God and in answer to the duties of this year's harvest. Never before, it is asserted, has a failure been so general in Russia, both in geographical extent and in comprehensiveness with regard to the crops affected. Russians are still familiar with the distress resulting from failing crops, by their experience of the Samara famine. That, however, was merely a local famine; the present is general. The entire cultivated zone is deprived of its expected harvest. From Oyel to the Crimea, and from Tambow to Podolsk, it is the same tale, and there is no prospect of help for them. All are groaning under the same load. In other years, if there is a failure of crops, it attacks only one species, be it root or grass; but this year all the crops have suffered alike.

## STATE NEWS.

Farm property is dull sale in Chester county.

"Centennial hotels" are multiplying in Philadelphia.

Heavy fires are raging in the Blue Mountains back of Kutztown.

The monthly expenditures of the Centennial Commissioners are $100,000.

Many Conneautville cheese factories will shut down for the winter next week.

It is now time that little stacks of smoking buckwheat cakes were seen around.

The old Pennsylvania freight depot, in Philadelphia, is being put in readiness for Moody and Sankey.

The Philadelphia navy yard is to be sold at public auction in that city on the 2d of December. The property is very valuable.

Destructive fires were raging in the Dogwood Gap, on the South Mountain, west of Dillsburg, York county, for the past few nights.

At Gibraltar station, Wilmington and Reading Railroad, is a box tree 100 years old, nine feet high and fifty feet in circumference.

During October, 608 permits were issued for new buildings and alterations in Philadelphia; 356 were for dwellings, 1742-story, 181 3-story, and 14 4-story.

Mr. Edmund Kauffman, of Upper Bern, Berks county, caught a chicken hawk in a fox trap the other day. It measures 4 feet 3 inches from tip to tip of wings.

Among other live stock to be exhibited during the Centennial show are sporting and non-sporting dogs. The dog show will commence October 10, 1876, and continue fifteen days.

Dr. Edward Wallace, formerly a practicing physician in Reading, and naval officer at Philadelphia under President Lincoln, died in the latter city on Thursday last, in the sixty-first year of his age.

A reduction of 7½ per cent. in wages is announced in all the departments of the Phœnix Iron Works. Production is very slow, and there is little prospect for steady work for the employees at reduction.

D. H. Schall & Co., Lehigh county, have reopened the iron ore mines on the property of Dr. George Thomas, near Oakland, in West Whiteland township, Chester county, and are working with a large force of men.

The Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia, at its session at Pittston on Saturday, adopted resolutions looking to an earnest effort for the erection of a monument in Fairmount Park to John Witherspoon, the Presbyterian patriot.

An application has been made to the Philadelphia Councils to allow steam cars to be employed on the city railways next year; and a resolution has been offered to permit the Baldwin Locomotive Works to make a trial of a steam car.

A petition protesting against the removal of the Bible from the public schools of Chester is now being circulated, and the *Evening News* says that it is more numerously signed than any petition that has ever been circulated there.

Corn huskings, after the fashion of the olden time, are still in vogue over in Montgomery county. Several of these parties took place in Hatfield and Franconia townships during the late moonlight evenings. Both sexes attend, to take part in the work and enjoy the fun.

Some tramps entered the stables of Abraham Stauffer, Manheim township, Lancaster county, and stole therefrom a colt, which they put in a wagon and carried to a field on the farm of Israel Landis, where they butchered it, carried off the meat and left the head and hide lying in the field.

The Pottstown Iron Company have completed the improvements to their furnace and will "blow in" some day this week. The cupola has been raised about ten feet, a new hot-air blast has been erected and other improvements have been made which will render this one of the finest furnaces in the Valley of the Schuylkill.

The demands of France for Centennial space are becoming rapacious. She now asks for forty-six thousand additional feet. Russia also wants room for her products, and our own people are becoming clamorous for more. At this rate the immense building, which it seemed at one time feared would never be filled, will prove inadequate.

December 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad officials intend to accomplish a feat which has never been performed—running from New York to Pittsburgh without a stop. The water to generate the requisite quantity of steam will be drawn from troughs stationed along the railroad. The necessary fuel will probably be carried by several tenders of the locomotive.

When times are hard and business dull some business men think it unwise to advertise. Stephen Girard thought differently. It was a principle with him to push his business most vigorously when it needed pushing most. The wisdom of that system was practically demonstrated in the extraordinary success which attended his efforts at money making.

Downington, Chester county, according to a writer in the Lancaster *Express*, is one of the "old family" villages which are occasionally found in this country, in which the people live on past recollections and feast on the contempt they feel for the parvenus who, by brain and energy, are leaving them in the vocative. In order to obtain admission into the best circles in Downingtown, the writer referred to says, "a stranger must be able to show an unblemished family pedigree for about four generations. Money is of no account. Your grandfather is everything." It ascertains that odd town customs always, in which grandfather outranks money.

**The Alpine Horn.**

The Alpine correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: "Plodding up a rocky

# The Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1875.

THE *Post* finds it exceedingly up-hill work to convince its readers that death is sunrise.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE is talked of for the Presidency, but so far as that office is concerned, he is likely to have a long wait.

THE Republican Legislature of New York elected last Tuesday will govern the apportionment of that State for the next ten years.

JOHN HAY has gone back to the New York *Tribune*. His Pegasus may have wings, but it is nevertheless hitched to a scavenger cart.

AS A result of the recent investigation of affairs at the Osage Agency, Agent GIBSON is to be relieved and appointed to some other position in the Indian service.

SO FAR every proposition for the establishment of a system of public schools has been voted down by the enlightened Democratic members of the Texas Constitutional Convention.

THE Mississippi *Pilot* claims that of all the Southern States, Mississippi, which has been under uninterrupted Republican rule since the close of the war until now, is in the best financial condition.

THE Philadelphia *Day* expresses its sorrow for "poor CURTIN." We have none to vent on that subject. CURTIN has got to his right place, at last, at the bottom of the Democratic pile, along with Alderman McMULLEN and Granger PIOLLET.

THE Cincinnati Industrical Exposition guarantors will be called on for twelve per cent. of their notes to meet the losses of the past three seasons, which are said to amount to $60,000. Pittsburgh can do better than that in the show business.

THE term candidate is derived from the Latin *Candidatus*, and refers to the *candidus*, or white robe in which the nominee of the people for office was arrayed upon becoming a candidate. This has no reference to the judicial robes of PERSHING.

IT must make WHITELAW REID, of the *Tribune*, unhappy to know that the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee denounces him as a "crocodile" who would eat his own young. We always thought that REID had a great dislike to YOUNG.

WHAT the bedraggled New York *Tribune* wanted to know, just before election, was whether the voters of that State were able, in the language of the late Emperor of France, to "comprehend the times in which they live?" It has found out all about it, since.

L. P. WALKER, of Alabama, who was JEFF. DAVIS' Secretary of War, is the leading candidate for the United States Senatorship from that State, and will doubtless be chosen by the next Legislature. Union men are everywhere at a heavy discount in the Democratic party.

IN HIS speech on the South Side a few days before the election, SHAM CARY said the reason he accepted the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in Ohio was, "that he might be a target at which the opposition would aim their missiles." He ought to be happy now. He is fuller of holes than a brass skimmer.

ANOTHER new iron boat has been completed and put in service at St. Louis. That city is indebted to the General Government for inaugurating the era of building iron boats on the Mississippi river, and, already, according to experienced steamboatmen, the era of wooden steamers on the Mississippi river is ended.

IN NEW YORK, as in our own State, the triumph of the Republican party would have been much more pronounced except for the so-called Prohibition movement. The leaders persisted in running candidates in several of the Senatorial and Assembly districts through the State, and thereby did all they could to give the control of both Houses to the party which has always been opposed to reform. Because they could not have everything they aided the enemy all in their power.

"MR. UPDEGRAFF, of Ohio, who made a speech at Lafayette Hall, on Tuesday night, struck the keynote of Radicalism for the next campaign."—*Post.*

So much the better. His address was clear, logical, eloquent and timely, and had a brilliant effect. He lifted the political issue into the higher regions, and kept it there while the great audience listened with intense interest, and responded to his elevating appeals with a spirit which has been rarely witnessed, even in Republican Pittsburgh.

THE moneyed obligations of a State are based on its good faith and credit only; as a sovereign she sits above all courts, beyond the reach of their processes and mandates, and no power can coerce her to pay but the people, whose sovereignty she embodies. The new Democratic Constitution of Alabama, which is to be voted on the 16th instant, provides practically for a repudiation of twenty million of the State debt and the interest, by placing such restrictions on the powers of State taxation as will render payment impossible.

MCCLURE attributes the Democratic overthrow to the weakness of PERSHING as a leader; yet it is notorious that PERSHING was chosen as a candidate by McCLURE'S advice. Poor old HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT blames it on the New York Democracy, who failed to stand by their Ohio brethren. They both overlook the *real* cause, to-wit, the general rottenness of the Democratic party and the general lack of confidence in it. No party can ever be successfully led by such political bummers as McCLURE and WRIGHT, PERSHING and PIOLLET.

THE Prohibitionists polled 2,465 votes for their State ticket in this county, last year, and this year they poll only about 1,600 votes. This falling off is due to the revulsion in the public mind produced by the violence with which Governor HARTRANFT was assailed by the Prohibition orators and the course abuse heaped upon him by them. The sense of fair play which the people cherish was offended by the coarseness and violence, and the natural result is seen in the shrinkage of the Prohibition vote.

WITHIN the past few years some of the extreme Western railroads have succeeded in selling in the aggregate many thousand acres of worthless lands to immigrants under the representation that the soil was very productive, when they knew that the land was unfit for farming purposes. By such false representations many of the poor immigrants have been deceived, and they are left without any resource to recover it back. This matter ought to receive the attention of Congress, so that the iniquitous practice of imposing on the poor immigrant may be broken up.

AN EMINENT English physician claims to have discovered that the real cause of sea-sickness is not a disordered condition of the stomach, as most people suppose, but a congested condition of blood vessels over the forehead, and that the dreaded malady may be cured or greatly relieved by bleeding from the nose. This is a somewhat surprising theory, but the promulgator claims to have demonstrated it by personal experiment. The matter is of special interest to the Democratic party, just now, that organization being all at sea, with a badly phlebotomized nasal organ.

NEWS from Central America is to the effect that a revival of the old "Federation of the United States of Central America" is about to take place. After throwing off the Spanish yoke and undergoing a number of vicissitudes, both foreign and domestic, Guatemala, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua formed, in July, 1823, a Federal Republic, but after fifteen years of civil feud and wrangling among themselves the Union decreed its own dissolution in 1839. Since that time until now the States which acquired their separate sovereignty have never ceased to regret the disruption of the confederation to which they once belonged. In the present movement, initiated for the purpose of restoring the extinct federation of Central America to its former place, Guatemala takes the lead. The five States comprised within the limits of the proposed confederation embrace an area of 226,879 square miles, and a population of 2,645,000.

MR. GEORGE T. LEWIS, of Tennessee, who has been engaged in making iron in that State for forty years, and has studied and experimented until he professes to know all about it, publishes a statement in the St. Louis *Republican* to the effect that Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee are destined to become, if not the future center of iron-making in the United States, the seat of a large and important furnace interest at least. He states that pig iron not only can be made, but has been and is made in these three Southern States for less than sixteen dollars a ton, a price very considerably below the cost of making it in the iron districts of the North and East. The explanation of this greater cheapness is found in the abundance of charcoal and good stone coal in those States, both to be had, with limestone, near the iron beds, the mildness of the climate which makes winter expenditures nearly as light as those of summer, and the cheapness of colored labor.

## HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania were not honest in framing their platform at Erie. They were not soft money men, at heart, and all their principles and traditions were at war with the declarations there made upon the money question. They threw away their principles, went back upon their record of half a century, and compelled the party to indorse a financial theory which they execrated to the bottoms of their hearts. The Erie declaration of principles was therefore so plainly insincere and dishonest that it excited disgust instead of enthusiasm, and provoked derision and contempt in the minds of Democrats as well as in the judgment of the Republicans.

And what was the motive for this dishonesty? A conviction on the part of the unprincipled leaders that an honest declaration of their real sentiments would imperil the success of their brethren in Ohio. The Ohio Democrats had committed an egregious folly in adopting an anti-Democratic platform; and to save them from the effects of their blunder the Pennsylvania Democrats followed them in the commission of the same mistake. They reasoned within themselves that, if the Ohio Democrats were beaten, the defeat of the Pennsylvania Democrats was certain; and they concluded that the only way to secure a Democratic victory in this State, was to help in securing a like victory in Ohio.

They gave up their principles, therefore, for the sole chance of winning a triumph by sacrificing them. They forgot, or were wilfully oblivious of the fact, that a failure in the course they thus marked out would be fatal to the party both in Ohio and here. A defeat upon principles honestly held and supported is not either fatal or injurious; but a defeat upon principles dishonestly held is a disgrace from which it is almost impossible to recover.

If the Democrats of Pennsylvania had maintained their old ground, the worst thing that could have happened them, either in Ohio or here, was defeat, and that has overtaken them anyhow. They could not, therefore, have been worse off than they are, but they would have occupied, in that case, the vantage ground of honesty, and there is no disgrace in standing by what you honestly believe. As it is, they are both defeated and disgraced; and all that is left them is the retrospection over what *might* have happened had they had more sense and possessed a greater fidelity to principle.

In politics as in everything else, honesty is the best policy. The people will not tolerate a party that vacillates from day to day, and trims its sails to every changing breeze. Parties are, or should be, founded upon principles easy and plain of comprehension; and the party that is false to the principles it has cherished can never command the public confidence. Those who stand firmly up to what they conceive to be right, not only possess their own respect, but the respect also of their opponents; while those who shove their principles out of the way, and profess a faith they do not believe, cannot but be conscious of being dishonest. They forfeit, as a consequence, their own respect and provoke the contempt of the world at large. It does not pay to be double-faced; and honesty in political matters is not only the best but the only safe policy to pursue.

## Indorse Your Own Business.

An exchange, in speaking of the importance of every business man's making an authoritative statement of the nature of his own business to the public, makes the following excellent suggestions:

Some men are willing enough to pay for printing ink, but they imagine that palpable straight-out advertising is not exactly the thing. They want to get it done in the third person or to have the indorsement of the editorial "we." That business man who soonest educates himself out of this delusion will have the most greenbacks. A business man's advertisement in his own language, over his own signature, and for which he is plainly responsible, is in the nature of an official document. There is an air about the responsible advertisement which says: "I want to trade and will give you a fair bargain." When we have occasion to advertise our own business we rarely make editorial mention of it, but insert an advertisement. This view of the subject is not inconsistent with the common practice of making editorial mention of new advertisements—and the largest papers cannot ever do that—nor of local mention of matters that are constantly occurring in the business community, by which any man's business may be called into notice. One is a news item and the other is an introduction as it were of a new customer to the reading or business public.

To obtain the full value of printer's ink, advertise. Do it in your own language, or if you cannot do that so suit you, get some one better versed in the matter to help you, or come to the office with your ideas written down and we will help put them in shape. By all advertising, change often, and, when your business admits of it, make different features of it prominent in their turn; to-day one thing, to-morrow or next week another, and then something else. Let your advertisements have something of the dash in them, without great exaggeration. Hundreds of fortunes have been made by advertising, and yet as an art it is but imperfectly understood.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"There is a weapon firmer set,
And better than the bayonet;
A weapon that comes down as still
As snow flakes fall upon the sod,
Yet executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God;
And from its force nor bars nor locks
Can shield the foe—the ballot-box."

Sam Randall is a short horse, and has been Kerr-ied.

Cincinnati is arranging for a great religious centennial.

The total monetary coinage during October was $5,785,240.

The voice of the stump-speaker is heard no more in the land.

The *Post* thinks the New York *World* is a Marblehearted fiend.

And now American brooms are sweeping the European market.

The Philadelphia night schools will be reopened on Monday next.

Aleck McClure will now proceed to study the theory of reflex tidals.

Iowa is getting to be a Quaker State. It has a membership of 8,744.

According to the Cincinnati *Times*, Pittsburgh is in All-a-gaining county.

There is a fortune waiting for the man who discovers a really indelible ink.

The cost of inland mail transportation was decreased last month some $35,000.

Paradoxical, but true. The Prohibitionists have everywhere found their bier.

Epidemic diseases of a fatal character are very prevalent in many parts of the country.

The Democratic party is the modern Laocoon in the toils of the enemy of free schools.

A book for lovers is forthcomiug. It is: "The Kiss: its history, fiction, poetry and anecdotes."

"Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," is now the motto of Democracy.

A resident of Indianapolis, in executing a violent sneeze, the other day, dislocated his shoulder.

Information for autumn poets. The Indian summer is caused by the warmth of rotten leaves.

Elevated morality. There is talk of establishing a mission church on top of the Rocky Mountains.

There are indications that the country will soon witness what is generally called a "religious revival."

Manufactures are looming up in Kansas. A new castor oil factory has gone into operation at Fort Scott.

The Pacific Mail perjury case is set down for trial in the Supreme Court at Washington on the 20th instant.

The New York city Democrats made a fierce assault on the judicial bench, but they didn't Hackett down.

Buffaloes are scarcer this fall than ever before, and even as far south as the Salt Plains but few are to be found.

Steps are being taken throughout the country generally to observe the 12th instant as a day of fasting and prayer.

The discovery of a subterranean forest just below the bed of the Thames river is attracting a good deal of attention in England.

Mrs. Swisshelm's pungent criticism of Sham Cary, printed in a late number of the COMMERCIAL, is being very extensively copied.

The "dangerous class" in New York city is larger than we had supposed. The *Sun* makes it out that its daily average circulation is 128,371.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* gets this bulletin. "Piollet's share in yesterday's work was the ploughshare. But to-day his condition is harrowing."

The coming report of the Commissioner of Patents will show a steady increase in the use of trade marks in mercantile business throughout the country.

Samples of the pyx or trial coins of the Japanese Empire have been received by the Treasury Department and forwarded to the Philadelphia mint for test assay.

While upturning the virgin sod with his accustomed plowshare, Granger Piollet sings:

"Of all pursuits of men invented,
The plowman is the best contented."

The swindling mail contractors of the straw-bid persuasion are becoming discouraged, selling out their stock for what it will fetch, and going into other associations.

There was taken out of dead letters during the last fiscal year the astonishingly large sum of $3,500,000. All of this was returned to its owners with the exception of $400,000.

The Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings Bank say that they will continue to pay the twenty per cent. dividend, $600,000, until every depositor has received his proper proportion.

The settlers in the Valley of the Arkansas are doing a profitable business by gathering up buffalo bones. A clean sweep has been made of the valley for forty miles each way from the railroad.

The Palmetto Guard of Charleston, South Carolina, has determined to celebrate the centennial of the battle of Fort Moultrie, fought on June 28th, 1776, by erecting a $12,000 monument.

An Oregon paper reports shipments of silver to San Francisco from that State, which "assay thirty thousand dollars to the ton." A ton of solid silver would not weigh that much by several pounds.

It appears that the great Comstock silver vein has passed from inclosing walls of prophyry and syenite into solid syenite, which indicates, the scientists say, that the vein will soon cease to yield altogether.

A gold-bearing ledge has recently been discovered near Canyon City, Oregon, which is of great extent and fabulous richness. Thirty tons of quartz have already been taken from the lode, the average assay of which yields $16,000 per ton.

The discovery of two new planets is announced; of the twelfth magnitude, in Europe—one in right ascension 3h. 0m. north, declination 18° 17′, motion south; and one in right ascension, 2h. 38′ north, declination 15° 25′, motion very slight.

## PERSONAL.

A correspondent writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* that the late I. M. Singer was not a model of everything that is honorable, generous and just. He charges him with embezzlement and fraud in the early days when he was a peddler.

It will gratify all to learn that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has entirely recovered from her late aberrations of mind, and is now considered entirely free from their affliction. It is reported that she will hereafter make Springfield her home, living a pleasant, quiet life.

There was quite an excitement in Boston last Tuesday morning, caused by a rumor that Vice President Wilson had an apoplectic fit the previous evening, and was in a critical condition. The facts were that Mr. Wilson, who had three engagements to speak on Monday night, was forbidden by his physician on account of the feeble state of his health.

An amusing incident happened in Clinton county, Iowa, at the recent election. Two brothers, named Lillie, just before election, went to Ohio. One of them was nominated during their absence for Supervisor in a strong Democratic district. The tickets were printed by mistake with the initials of the Lillie not intended for the office, and the ticket was elected. On their return it is discovered that the man elected is a strong Republican, while the one intended is a Democrat.

A good story is told of a Connecticut clergyman, who is famous for his manly, earnest good fellowship. He was traveling on the cars on the New York and New Haven road, not long since, engaged in a pleasant chat with a friend, when he was repeatedly annoyed by a drunken bummer in the seat in front, who persisted in attempting to engage him in conversation. At last, wearied beyond endurance, the clergyman arose, and, turning the man sharply away from him, said, "You are drunk, and I don't wish to see or hear anything more of you." The bummer sunk into silence for a moment, and then once more turned and, gazing reproachfully at the clergyman, exclaimed, so as to be heard nearly the whole extent of the car by the passengers, whose attention had generally been directed that way, "Sir, I pears to me you don't care anything at all 'bout my soul."

The following letter, written by Postmaster General Jewell to a lady in reply to an application for office, is worthy to adorn the pages of "The Polite Letter Writer:" "My dear Madam: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 1st inst., making application for a position in this department, and regret my inability to comply with your request. We have only some fifty-seven ladies employed in this department, with the exception of a few translators and experts, and not more than two changes have occurred in that force for the last six months. None of them ever marry or die, or resign. In fact, the Dead-letter Division is a sort of mausoleum of buried affections—a place not governed by natural laws—for those who once enter its charmed portals seem to lose all the motives, and hopes and aspirations which sway and govern the denizens of the outside world. I regret that it is so, but so it is."

## WASHINGTON IN A PANTRY.

**Discovered Filling His Pockets with Stolen Eatables—His Wife Catches Him at Love-Making with a Tory's Daughter—A Reminiscence of Westchester's Neutral Ground.**

[From the New York Mercury.]

A correspondent relates the following story of the neutral ground in Westchester county, which in these days of Centennial reminiscences will be read with interest. It was told him by an old lady in Virginia, at whose house he spent many happy moments during the late war. Joseph Stokes lived on a spot during the revolutionary war which stood near the neutral ground and the British encampment, a few miles from Tarrytown. Stokes had been entrusted with confidential enterprises by the American generals. One dark day in November Stokes was sitting before a blazing fire with his withered wife and blooming daughter. A low trap was heard at the door. Stokes hurried from his chair and opened the rude portal, where he beheld a man drenched with rain and pale with fatigue awaiting the boon of hospitality. He entered, and left his dripping great coat in the hall. His manly form, covered with a military garb, excited the interest of the females. Tall in stature, and with bold, masculine features upon which were imprinted those lines which bespoke a man familiar with dangers and hardships, the stranger had scarcely seated himself before the fire when the daughter, who had been eyeing him for some time, started suddenly and exclaimedly, "Father, it is Washington!" Surprise for a moment held Mrs. Stokes spellbound, while Stokes started back with death like gaze upon the man whom he admitted. "Jane," cried he to his daughter, "you are mistaken—it cannot be." "Yes, my old friend, you see Washington before you. That I have come unexpectedly, I plainly perceive, but I have important business with you." At length the conversation became general, which lasted till bedtime. Washington was lighted to a chamber directly over the pantry, and in a short while every one was apparently buried in sleep. The hour of midnight had arrived, and Stokes, lying half awake in his comfortless bed, was aroused by hearing a tinkling below stairs. He traced it to the pantry, where he kept not only meat and vegetables, but pies, pans of milk, and flitches of bacon. He crept softly toward the pantry. The door was ajar, and, upon peeping in, he beheld Washington filling his pockets with the contents of his larder. Fired with indignation, he rushed into the pantry, and inquired of his guest what he meant by plundering the house at midnight. "If you had asked for what you have you might have had it," said Stokes, "but to steal from me in this manner is unpardonable. Although you were the King of England instead of—" "Silence!" exclaimed Washington, in a voice of authority. "Recollect that I am acquainted with some of your treasonable practices, and also that it is in my power to take something from you that you might value more than the few articles in my pocket." "The country, sir, has given you no such authority," said Stokes, "so put back those things or leave my house." Perceiving that the old man was in earnest, Washington put back the things, and begged for a bowl of bread and milk, when, after eating in dignified silence, he once more retired to bed. When Washington met the family at breakfast the next morning his manner was wholly changed. His brow was heavy and thoughtful. It was evident that the adventure of the previous night had filled him with unpleasant reflections. He felt that his dignity had been insulted, and could not but look with contempt upon a man who had defined him a few cold victuals. Jane was, however, as assiduous in her attentions to him as if she wished to obliterate every recollection of the disagreeable affair from his mind. Stokes detected Washington in bestowing upon his daughter several nods and winks, and the jealous old man took it up in high dudgeon. But Washington had that morning fortified himself with a full glass of gin and bitters, and felt his courage equal to the occasion. "I wish you would leave off noticing my daughter," said Stokes. "Come, come old man," said Washington, "you must know that your daughter loves me and I love her. Give us your blessing, old man, and let us become one from this hour." "But they say you have one wife already," said Mrs. Stokes. "If what they say is true," said Washington, "it makes but little odds these troublesome times." Washington at this time was over fifty years of age. Nevertheless Jane threw her long arms around his neck like a coil of rope, and exclaimed, "You are mine, body and heart, and no one shall separate us." Just at this juncture the sash of a window was raised, and a head with bloodshot eyes and hair like ropeyarns was thrust in at the casement. It was no other personage than the wife of Washington, and she immediately declared to that effect. She bolted in at the window, and, after bestowing several hearty slaps upon the jaws of Jane, she seized her husband by the hair of the head and dragged him through the window. Lest the reader, confiding the correspondent, may think me sacrilegious in thus speaking of the great Washington, the "Father of his Country," I will explain that the Washington alluded to was not the hero of the "little hatchet," but one Peter Washington, belonging to Passamaquoddy—a rotund cove boy and horse thief, who was the terror of all the farmers upon White Plains during the revolution.

## POLITICAL.

We had a little Granger once,
His name was Victor Piollet.
But now his tender form is laid
Away beneath the sod.
Gone to meet his mother-in-law.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Norristown *Herald* says (and who will question the truth of the assertion?) that "the New York *Tribune* knew more in one day about general politics, when conducted by Horace Greeley, than it now knows in six months."

Close the polls gently;
Move softly about,
Our cherubic Pershing
Has calmly stepped out.
We weep for his going.
While we thank Mary Cleary;
He was killed by a blast
From a wind bag at Erie.
Gone to meet the original classes of Schuylkill county.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The result of the October and November elections has given the inside track to Tom. Bayard for the Democratic nomination for President next year. The Western aspirants—Hendricks, Pendleton, Thurman, etc.—are completely floored, and Tilden, of New York, is nowhere.

The triumph of Recorder Hackett, in New York, over the Tammany ring, will be hailed with delight by men of all parties outside of that city. His majority is over 20,000.

The popular horde long time he bored,
Mendacity was in vain,
A K. McClure could not endure
With Pilgrims on his brain.
Gone to meet the Committee of Sixty-two.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

### Enfeebling Pursuits.

Nature intended that we should use our legs freely, and revenges herself upon those who constantly sit at their daily avocations indoors by depriving them of that robust health which always falls to the share of those who labor on foot in the open air, and very frequently inflicts upon them diseases and premature infirmities which might have been avoided by a more active life. Persons who become confined in consequence of sedentary habits or occupations cannot do better than to resort to a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of preserving their strength. Nor should they postpone a recourse to this supreme tonic and preventive of physical decay longer than the absolute necessity of weakness is too often the precursor of disease. The Bitters also invigorate as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, intermittent fever, urinary and rheumatic complaints.

### If You Want to be Strong, Healthy and Vigorous,

take E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost magical change produced by taking E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or suffering from debility, the exciting and unstring organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Office and Store, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, weak nerves, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequence of excesses, mental overwork. This serious debility finds a sovereign remedy and unstring organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Office and Store, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, weak nerves, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequence of excesses, mental overwork. This serious debility finds a sovereign remedy and unstring organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Office and Store, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists.


DRY GOODS.

Cloaks, Suits AND COSTUMES.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Camels' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.

Black Dress Silks, Of all the Best Makes.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS, In all the New Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Wool Cashmeres, from 75 cents to $2 00 per yard.
Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Mohairs, Brillianteens and Alpacas.
All the New Designs in Plaids, Checks and Mottled DeBeges and Camels' Hair Cloths, for Suits and Costumes.
Black Thibet and Cashmere Long Shawls.
Plain and Open Center Brocha Shawls.
Long and Square Plaid Shawls, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Blankets, Flannels, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens. Towels and Napkins.
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.
Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

115 & 117 Federal St, Allegheny City, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAMUEL A. MANSFIELD, WALTER T. BAIRD, GEORGE A. BERNARD.

MANSFIELD & BAIRD, JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS, NO. 1416 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

"Diamonds," "Watches," "Clocks and Bronzes," "Jewelry," "Solid Silver" and best "Plated Ware," &c., &c.

☞ We respectfully invite attention to our stock.

BEAUTY! COMFORT! DURABILITY! FINE SHOES FOR Ladies and Gentlemen. W. F. BARTLETT, 1033 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Price List and Instructions for Self-Measurement sent on receipt of Postoffice address.

A PREMIUM GIVEN TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, The Oldest Magazine in America. 1876. Volume 92. 1876.

A PREMIUM CHROMO, "THE MORNING CALL," will be given to every subscriber, whether single or in a club, who pays in advance for 1876 and remits direct to this office. See colored slip for Terms, Clubbing and List of Chromos.

THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1847.

ASSETS - - - - - $5,250,000

ENTIRELY MUTUAL.

The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically; selects its risks carefully; pays its losses promptly; and is liberal in its investments generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium for the next year, or to increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. *Semi-annual policies issued at Life rates.*

SAMUEL WORK, Pres't; SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice Pres't; H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice Pres't; JAMES WEIR MANN, Actuary; EDWARD M. NEEDLES, Sec'y.

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, CHESTER, PA.

SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 8TH.

Thorough instruction in Mathematics, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. FAULKNER, Esq., No. 112 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

COL. THEO. HYATT, PRES'T PA. MIL. ACADEMY.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS. ESTERBROOK'S FALCON PEN. Most Popular PENS in Use. SAMPLES & PRICES ON APPLICATION. WORKS CAMDEN, N.J. NEW YORK OFFICE 26 JOHN ST.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of CHESS, SMYTH & CO. has this day been dissolved by the withdrawal of David Chess, he having sold his interest to Henry and Walter Chess. The business will be conducted as usual at 112 Water street, under the style of Chess, Smyth & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the PITTSBURGH KEG AND BARREL COMPANY (limited) has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of its members, in accordance with the act of 2d of June, 1874. The business of the company will be settled by its former officers. By order,

C. M. SEIBERT, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE BUSINESS OF THE Pittsburgh Keg and Barrel Company (limited) will be continued by the PITTSBURGH KEG AND BARREL COMPANY, a corporation duly chartered under the act of June 16, 1874.

By order, C. M. SEIBERT, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of COLVIN & CO. has been dissolved. The business will be continued by JAMES COLVIN, who will collect all accounts and settle all debts of the late firm.

JAMES COLVIN, J. N. MCKINNEY.

Allegheny, October 27, 1875.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

J. H. BUCHLON, Merchant Tailor, No. 54 SIXTH STREET,

Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can there-fore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.

MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR B. TIEGEL, NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES. mwzp&*

1875. 1875. Fall and Winter Styles. SILK HATS FUR FOR Wholesale & Retail Trade. JUST RECEIVED AT PALMER'S HAT HOUSE, 151 WOOD ST.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., 43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, and May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, C. Bryan, Wm. Graham, Jos. Ball, W. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, John Caldwell, S. H. Aurman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

JOHN H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are invited to consult P. LEHMANN & CO., Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and F streets, or Room 9, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

LATEST WILLIAM Nos. 165, WEDNES

NEW DRESS GOODS, Just Opened, at Very Attractive Prices.

At 25c. best Black Alpacas ever sold at that price.
At 37½c. good Black Alpacas, usual price 50c.
At 50c. and 62½c. fine Black Alpacas, decided bargains.
At 75c and 87½c. very fine Black Alpacas.
At 50c. bargains in Black Cashmeres.
At 62½c and 75c. Black Cashmeres, much under usual prices.
At $1 and $1, extra quality Black Cashmeres.
At $1 25, $1 35 and $1 37, equal good bargains in fine all wool Black Cashmeres.
At $1 50 to $2 50, special bargains in finest Black Wool Cashmeres and Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Black Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, Poplins, &c.
Black Serges, Satcens, Crapes, &c.

NEW DRESS SILKS.

At $1, extra good bargains in Black Dress Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1 25, Black Dress Silks, best value yet offered.
At $1 50 and $1 75, bargains in better Black Silks.
At $2 to $2 50, equal good bargains in best Black Silks.
New Black and Gray Striped Silks, very low.
New Plain Colored Dress Silks, desirable shades.

THE NEW SHADES IN

Colored Cashmeres, French Merinos, &c.
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Poplins.
Camels' Hair and Tibet Cloths.
Serges, Satcens, Pongees, &c.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF New Style Plaids, At 12½c, 25c, 37½, 50c up to $2 50.

SPECIAL NEW BARGAINS IN DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS, At 12½c, 15c, 18¾c and 25c per yard.

One of the largest and most attractive assortments of Dress Goods to be found in this country, at prices the lowest without exception.

William Semple, 165, 167 and 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Success Beyond Our Expectations has so far attended our efforts to satisfy the Wants of our Friends and the Public in giving them Good Value in

Dry Goods.

We still continue to offer inducements to buyers that cannot be surpassed in this or any other city in the Union.

Our stock is one of the largest in either city, and as we are constantly receiving

NEW GOODS,

Is always Fresh, Clean and Complete, and contains all the novelties as fast as they appear.

WE MAKE SPECIALTIES OF

Dress Goods, Flannels and Cassimeres,

For Men and Boys' Wear, and are giving special bargains in each department.

SPECIALTIES.

We desire particular attention to the following goods, in which our prices are beyond all doubt the lowest possible:

Black Cashmeres 75c, 85c, 95c, $1, $1 10.
Black Alpacas, 25c, 31c, 37c, 50c.
Plain and Striped Poplin, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 22c, 25c.
Gray Mixed and Brocade Goods, 20c, 25c, 31c, 37c.
Wool Plaids for Children 25c, 37c, 50c, 62c.
Boys' Cassimeres, 37c, 45c, 50c, 65c.
Men's Cassimeres, 50c, 62½c, 75c, $1, $1 25.
Barred Heavy Flannels, 30c, 35c, 31c, 35c, 40c, 45c.

Cloaks and Jackets.

Nearly 100 different styles and qualities of Ladies' Cloth Cloaks and Jackets, from $4 to $30.

A. W. ERWIN, 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

N.B.—100 pieces Silk Irish Poplin at 75c, just reduced from $2 per yard.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, NOVEMBER 1st, 1875.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate | $547,973 67 |
| Mortgage Interest Due | 5,800 04 |
| United States 5-20 Bonds | 63,250 00 |
| Real Estate in Allegheny | 14,674 96 |
| Assessments | 3,000 00 |
| Office Furniture | 855 76 |
| Cash | 36,193 48 |
| Total | $670,310 30 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Due Depositors | $467,391 68 |
| Interest to Depositors, November 1, 1875 | 16,155 25—$383,746 93 |
| Balance Contingent Fund | 86,563 37 |
| Total | $670,310 30 |

The above is a correct statement.

ISAAC JONES, President.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Secretary.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, and find the foregoing Statement correct.

JAS. B. D. MEED, } Committee.
NOAH DAVIS, }
JOHN EVANS, }

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK.

President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, Jr.
Secretary—GEO. H. HOLTZMAN.
Solicitor—E. BRADFORD TODD.

TRUSTEES.

Alex'r. Nimick, Isaac Jones, John P. Henderson, Joseph Eichbaum, Harvey Childs, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, John Evans, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits, at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and carried over.

Open for Deposits from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., daily, and every Saturday evening, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Charter of this Bank restricts the investment of deposits to Loans on Real Estate in the Commonwealth or in United States and Pennsylvania Securities.

STATEMENT OF THE MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVING BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa., at the close of business Nov. mber 2, 1875.

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Notes, Bills and Mortgages | $435 720 94 | |
| 5-20 U. S. Bonds, 67's | 19,882 50 | |
| Other Bonds and Stocks | 23,000 00 | |
| | | $479,153 04 |
| Banking House and other city property | | 63,613 00 |
| Current Expenses | 2,461

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 4, 1875.

The question as to the justice of the suspicion which now attaches to American investments abroad, has already been mooted in this column, and is also calling forth some very sensible comments from other journals. In connection with this subject the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the allegation that England has lost so largely by investments in American railway bonds is not borne out in looking into the exact facts of the case. Examining the money article of the London *Times* it is found, with very few exceptions, that all the bonds of American railways quoted on the list of the London Stock Exchange are selling at much higher prices than they were issued at, and that very few have defaulted in their interest. It is true that the scandals connected with the Erie, and Atlantic and Great Western Railways have given good and just grounds for the most severe criticism; but it should be remembered, even in these cases, these stocks have been only the football of speculators in London as well as in New York, and have not for years past been ranked as any kind of legitimate investment securities. The truth is, Germany and Holland have been almost the only losers by the bonds of the railways now in default. Stimulated by the recollection of the large gains made in purchasing the bonds of the United States during the rebellion, capitalists there, as well as the public generally, appeared to think they could repeat the profitable operation by buying bonds of new railroads, and the scarce a was made here more for cheap bonds rather than for safe ones. German bankers wished to purchase here bonds payable principal and interest in gold, drawing 7 per cent. interest, at about eighty cents a dollar currency, and although it was pointed out to them that currency bonds on old and well established roads were selling here above par, and that consequently there must be more or less risk attached to bonds which could be had at so low a price, they did not heed the caution, but by their avidity to buy such bonds in many cases caused sanguine men to project and build lines of railway long before the requirements of the country through which they were built demanded. Such men would organize construction companies, putting in their own money in good faith, and also inducing the towns and counties through which the railways were to pass to subscribe to the stock, so as to afford a basis for an issue of mortgage bonds on the road. The *Ledger* also recalls the fact that these railways being thus created and built all over this country caused a demand for rails, which was largely supplied from England, causing the price to advance there 50 to 75 per cent., and this was the real cause of the great prosperity of the iron trade there for several years, which shows clearly that England, instead of being a loser by the large number of new railways, was really a gainer, as Germany and Holland bought the bonds while England sold the rails for cash.

—The reports from Wall street indicate some excitement in monetary circles there to-day. Money was active and firm rates prevailed until the close, when 2@3 per cent. was quoted. In stocks there was some fluctuation, and with a very severe raid on values by the bears, which was partially successful, except in the case of the Granger stocks which were firm. Gold was irregular, fluctuating between 114¾ and 115½, closing at 115¾, an advance of ¼ on yesterday. Concerning the sudden drop which took place yesterday the *Herald* says: "It is impossible to give the reason —for human judgment even in the Gold Board is variable and mystified—why gold to-day declined from 115¾ to 115, though subsequently it recovered to 115½ and closed at 115¾. It is conceded that the result of the elections must quench the expectations of those who predicted an inflation movement, and probably this thought had something to do with the decline to-day. It is announced on the other hand, however, that the Treasurer has authorized the transfer of $340,000 gold from New York to San Francisco. A similar amount it is said will be shipped later in the week." The following are to-day's New York quotations in gold for coin and bullion:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| American trade dollar | .96 | .98 |
| American silver (half and quarter dollars) | .94 | .95 |
| American silver (dimes and half dimes) | .88 | .93 |
| Mexican dollars | .96 | .97 |
| English silver | 4.80 | 4.86 |
| Five francs | .93 | .96 |
| Thalers | .69 | .71 |
| English sovereigns | 4.84 | 4.87 |
| Twenty francs | 3.84 | 3.88 |
| Spanish doubloons | 15.60 | 15.80 |
| Mexican doubloons | 15.30 | 15.45 |
| Silver bars (.999 fine) | 1.15¾ | 1.15¾ |
| Fine gold bars | ¼ to ⅜ premium. | |

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

| November 4, 1875. | 10:30. | 11:30 | 12:30 | 1:30 | 2:40 | 3:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 115 | 115¼ | 115 | 115¼ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| U. S. 6's, 1881, coupons | 122¾ | | | | | |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 116 | | | | | |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 116 | | | | | |
| 5-20's, 1865, reg'd | 116 | | | | | |
| 5-20's, 1867, registered | 120¾ | | | | | |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 120¾ | | | | | |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 121 | | | | | |
| 10-40's | 115½ | | | | | |
| 10-40's, coupons | 117 | | | | | |
| Currency 6's | 125½ | | | | | |
| Western Union Tel | 73¾ | | | | | 75¼ |
| Quicksilver | 17¾ | | | | | |
| Pacific Mail | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 36 |
| Panama | 131 | | | | | |
| Adams Express | 95 | | | | | |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 78 | | | | | |
| American Express | 57½ | | | | | |
| U. S. Express | 46 | | | | | |
| New York Central | 104 | | | | | 104¾ |
| Erie | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¾ |
| Michigan Central | 90 | | | | | |
| Michigan Southern | 63½ | | | 63¼ | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| Illinois Central | | | | 90 | | |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Chicago & N'dt'n w | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| Do preferred | 70 | | | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Rock Island | 103¾ | | | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| St. Paul common | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| Do preferred | 62¾ | | | | | |
| Wabash, common | 9¾ | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | 96¾ | | | | | |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 31¾ | | | | | |
| Union Pacific | 64¾ | 64 | 63¾ | 63¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| Harlem | 131 | | | 131 | | |
| Hannibal & St. Joe | 20 | | | 19¾ | 20 | 19 |
| Atlantic & P. R'd pref | | | | 12 | | |
| Iron Mountain | 58¾ | | | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| C., C. & I. C | | | | | | |
| Missouri Pacific | 74 | | | | | |
| New Jersey Central | | | | | | 103¾ |
| South Carolinas, July | 20 | | | | | |
| South Carolinas, Jan | 20 | | | | | |
| Missouri 6's | 101½ | | | | | |

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

| Stocks. | Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 50¾ | 50¾ | |
| Reading | 55¾ | 55¾ | |
| United Co's of N. J | | | 131¾ |
| Oil Creek | 10½ | 10¾ | |
| Lehigh Valley | | | 62½ |
| Allegheny Valley | | | 92¼ |
| Central Transpor'n Co | | | 46 |
| Empire Transpor'n Co | 74 | 52 | |
| P., C. and St. L. m. b | | | |

—The holders of the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia have been most persistent to have them recognized as United States securities, not only so by the authorities at Washington but by the stock exchanges of the large cities. The question of the character of these bonds has been frequently discussed, and it is pretty certain to command further attention, although the New York *Tribune* says, "there is no doubt in any reasonable man's mind that they are not United States bonds at all, but simply what their face declares them to be,—obligations of the Government of the District of Columbia. Being such, the kind of money in which the principal and interest are to be paid depends upon the intention of Congress in authorizing their issue, and that certainly was that they should be payable in the current money of the United States, whatever the current money might be at the time. But if they are recognized as United States bonds, then, under the act of 1869, pledging the faith of the nation to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all obligations of the United States not expressly made payable in some other currency, the holders can demand interest and principal in gold."

—The Toronto *Trade Review*, with reference to the business outlook in the Dominion, philosophizes in this wise: "Montreal has suffered most severely, but then that city has had an extraordinary amount of rapid growth and a development of speculation that is most unhealthy. The present is a time of reaction, and matters will come around again. The timber trade of Quebec has been severely depressed for some time back, but the leading houses in the trade maintain their position unimpaired, and signs of improvement are distinctly visible. The English market is reviving. Merchants are willing to buy at present quotations, which is a very much better state of things than that prevailing some months ago."

[By Associated Press.]

**Gold Closed at 115¾.**

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Money 4@6 per cent.; closed at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Customs receipts $427,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $778,000. Clearings $70,000,000. Sterling quiet at 477½@485.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114¾, advanced to 115¾, receded to 114¾ and advanced to 115¾, at which prices it closed. Rates paid for carrying were 2 and 1 per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds weak without important change this afternoon, except for Union Pacific sinking funds, which declined to 80, but recovered at the close to 81. Union Pacific stocks were firm at 101 and land grants steady at 90. Western Pacifics sold at 84, and Central Pacific, San Joaquin branch, at 87½. Chicago & Northwestern sold at 36¾ and do gold bonds were firmer at 70¾. State bonds quiet. The stock market toward the close underwent a severe hammering process by the bears, and various reports were put afloat to influence values. Among others some unfavorable ones from Washington in regard to the Supreme Court decision in the Union Pacific case. Nothing definite is known in regard to this case and the first authentic information will be the decision of the court officially rendered. The decline in Union Pacific stock and bonds was used against the general market and the partial closing induced the short interest in leading shares. There were evidences of good buying at the decline, and are inclined to believe, in some instances at heavy losses to shippers.

It is too early in the week to predict the run of stock for the incoming week; but with the dull market ruling this week, it is not to be supposed sail-drivers will be anxious to forward heavily to a point where almost certain loss awaits them.

Owing to the light supply of sheep, the advance noted yesterday was fully maintained. Choice York hogs were in fair demand at $7 50@7 70.

The following were the ruling figures of the market to-day, which differ little from those given yesterday:

CATTLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs steers | $5 50@5 60 |
| Choice, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers | 5 30@5 45 |
| Choice, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs steers | 4 25@4 50 |
| Good, 900 to 1,000 lbs steers | 4 00@4 15 |
| Good, 500 to 900 lbs steers | 3 50@3 75 |
| Grass bulls and grassers | 2 00@2 25 |
| Fair to good stockers | 2 75@3 50 |

HOGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Philadelphias | $8 00@8 25 |
| Choice Yorkers | 7 50@7 70 |
| Roughs | 6 25@6 75 |

SHEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice, 100 to 115 lbs | $5 25@5 40 |
| Choice, 90 to 100 lbs | 4 75@5 00 |
| Choice, 80 to 89 lbs | 4 25@4 50 |
| Choice, 75 to 80 lbs | 3 75@4 00 |
| Lambs | 3 25@5 75 |
| Scalawags per head | 1 25@1 75 |

MILCH COWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice milkers | $70 00@85 00 |
| Good | 45 00@50 00 |
| Fair | 30 00@40 00 |
| Common | 25 00@30 00 |

NEW OFFICE.

Messrs. Aull & Verner have built, and now occupy, a cozy office in the business center of the Central Stock Yards. Success attend the new firm.

* NEW ENTERPRISE.

Some prominent live stock dealers are about turning their attention to the slaughtering of cattle, hogs and sheep at East Liberty and shipping from this point to the Eastern markets. The new buildings and facilities are in progress. Why not?

[By Associated Press.]

**New York.**

NEW YORK, November 4.—Beeves—Fresh receipts 1,220 head, making 39,000 head for three days, against 30,050 head for the same time last week. Quality mainly common. There is a large number of Texas and Cherokee cattle. Demand moderate; market dull at about quotations of last Monday; very poor to extra native oxen and steers $8 00@13 00; ordinary to good stiers $6 25@11 75; poor to good Texans and Cherokees $6 50@8 75, with the bulk of sales at $7 50@8 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,970 head, making 11,620 head for three days, against 8,390 head for the same time last week. Market firm and fairly active yesterday, but decidedly dull to-day, closing weak; sheep $4 50@6 25; lambs $6 00@6 62½, with one car load sold at $7.

Swine—Receipts 3,100 head, making 12,680 head for three days, against 13,330 head for the same time last week. Some offered alive; dressed advanced to $9 72½@10 75. Market closed firm.

**Buffalo.**

BUFFALO, November 4.—Cattle—Receipts 910 head; total for the week 2,104 head. Market dull and active and prices unchanged; all fresh arrivals through consignments.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 20,400 head. Market fairly active at opening quotations.

Hogs—Receipts 4,200 head; total for the week 21,900 head. Market fairly active; Yorkers $7 50@7 70; heavy hogs $7 70@8 00; Singer's selected $7 80@7 90.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, November 4.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000 head official yesterday 5,000 head. Market dull and heavy and a shade lower, with a downward tendency; sales at $3 75@4 00; cows $2 50@3 25; stockers $2 75@3 25. Shipments 2,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,700 head. Market firm with a good demand; poor to extra $3 00@4 75.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Hogs dull; shipping $6 65@7 25; butchers' $7 30@7 45. Cattle firm; good to choice natives $6 00@6 25; medium to fair $3 50@4 25; native stockers $3 25@3 85.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—Hogs firm; common light $6 75@7 00; good light and packing $7 10@7 40.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**PRODUCE.**

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, November 4, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet: No. 1 spring Chicago $1 10; No. 2 $1 07¾ spot and all options; No. 3 93¼@; rejected 76c. Corn dull No. 2 53¼@ spot; 50¾c seller November; 47¾c seller the year; rejected 51¼@51¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 31¾@ 32c cash, and options generally 31½c. Barley firm; 85¼@86c seller November. Rye dull at 66@66½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new $21 00; old $21 50 @21 75 spot; $19 90@20 00 seller November; $19 30 seller the year; $19 42½@19 45 seller January. Lard firm; $12 12½@12 15 seller November; $12 67½ spot; 12.15@12.17½c seller the year; 12.30c seller January. Bulkmeats dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1 12.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was easier; $1 07¾ November and December, Corn weak at 50½c seller November; 50¾c seller the year. Oats lower; 30¾c cash, November and the year. Pork unchanged. Lard a shade higher; 12.30c February; 12.39c January and the year.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, November 4.—Flour—Rather more doing in shipping grades for export; receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 85@5 35; good to choice $5 40@6 35; common to good $5 35@5 75; white wheat extra $6 25@6 40; extra Ohio $5 50@7 50; St. Louis $5 50@7 50; extra Minnesota $5 50@7 50. Southern flour steady; receipts 1,000 barrels; sales 300 barrels; Baltimore and Philadelphia $5 50@6 75; fancy $7 00@8 50. Rye flour steady at $4 85@5 90. Corn meal steady; Western and State $3 60@4 00; Brandywine $4 10@4 15.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 4,970 head, making 11,620 head for three days, against 8,390 head for the same time last week. Market firm and fairly active yesterday, but decidedly dull to-day, closing weak; sheep $4 50@6 25; lambs $6 00@6 62½, with one car load sold at $7.

Swine—Receipts 3,100 head, making 12,680 head for three days, against 13,330 head for the same time last week. Some offered alive; dressed advanced to $9 72½@10 75. Market closed firm.

**Buffalo.**

BUFFALO, November 4.—Cattle—Receipts 910 head; total the week 2,104 head. Market dull and active and prices unchanged; all fresh arrivals through consignments.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 20,400 head. Market fairly active at opening quotations.

Hogs—Receipts 4,200 head; total for the week 21,900 head. Market fairly active; Yorkers $7 50@7 70; heavy hogs $7 70@8 00; Singer's selected $7 80@7 90.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, November 4.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000 head official yesterday 5,000 head. Market dull and heavy and a shade lower, with a downward tendency; sales at $3 75@4 00; cows $2 50@3 25; stockers $2 75@3 25. Shipments 2,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,700 head. Market firm with a good demand; poor to extra $3 00@4 75.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Hogs dull; shipping $6 65@7 25; butchers' $7 30@7 45. Cattle firm; good to choice natives $6 00@6 25; medium to fair $3 50@4 25; native stockers $3 25@3 85.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—Hogs firm; common light $6 75@7 00; good light and packing $7 10@7 40.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**PRODUCE.**

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, November 4, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet: No. 1 spring Chicago $1 10; No. 2 $1 07¾ spot and all options; No. 3 93¼@; rejected 76c. Corn dull No. 2 53¼@ spot; 50¾c seller November; 47¾c seller the year; rejected 51¼@51¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 31¾@ 32c cash, and options generally 31½c. Barley firm; 85¼@86c seller November. Rye dull at 66@66½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new $21 00; old $21 50 @21 75 spot; $19 90@20 00 seller November; $19 30 seller the year; $19 42½@19 45 seller January. Lard firm; $12 12½@12 15 seller November; $12 67½ spot; 12.15@12.17½c seller the year; 12.30c seller January. Bulkmeats dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1 12.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was easier; $1 07¾ November and December. Corn weak at 50½c seller November; 50¾c seller the year. Oats lower; 30¾c cash, November and the year. Pork unchanged. Lard a shade higher; 12.30c February; 12.39c January and the year.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, November 4.—Flour—Rather more doing in shipping grades for export; receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 85@5 35; good to choice $5 40@6 35; common to good $5 35@5 75; white wheat extra $6 25@6 40; extra Ohio $5 50@7 50; St. Louis $5 50@7 50; extra Minnesota $5 50@7 50. Southern flour steady; receipts 1,000 barrels; sales 300 barrels; Baltimore and Philadelphia $5 50@6 75; fancy $7 00@8 50. Rye flour steady at $4 85@5 90. Corn meal steady; Western and State $3 60@4 00; Brandywine $4 10@4 15.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 4,970 head, making 11,620 head for three days, against 8,390 head for the same time last week. Quality mainly common. There is a large number of Texas and Cherokee cattle. Demand moderate; market dull at about quotations of last Monday; very poor to extra native oxen and steers $8 00@13 00; ordinary to good stiers $6 25@11 75; poor to good Texans and Cherokees $6 50@8 75, with the bulk of sales at $7 50@8 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,970 head, making 11,620 head for three days, against 8,390 head for the same time last week. Market firm and fairly active yesterday, but decidedly dull to-day, closing weak; sheep $4 50@6 25; lambs $6 00@6 62½, with one car load sold at $7.

Swine—Receipts 3,100 head, making 12,680 head for three days, against 13,330 head for the same time last week. Some offered alive; dressed advanced to $9 72½@10 75. Market closed firm.

**Buffalo.**

BUFFALO, November 4.—Cattle—Receipts 910 head; total the week 2,104 head. Market dull and active and prices unchanged; all fresh arrivals through consignments.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 20,400 head. Market fairly active at opening quotations.

Hogs—Receipts 4,200 head; total for the week 21,900 head. Market fairly active; Yorkers $7 50@7 70; heavy hogs $7 70@8 00; Singer's selected $7 80@7 90.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, November 4.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000 head official yesterday 5,000 head. Market dull and heavy and a shade lower, with a downward tendency; sales at $3 75@4 00; cows $2 50@3 25; stockers $2 75@3 25. Shipments 2,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,700 head. Market firm with a good demand; poor to extra $3 00@4 75.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Hogs dull; shipping $6 65@7 25; butchers' $7 30@7 45. Cattle firm; good to choice natives $6 00@6 25; medium to fair $3 50@4 25; native stockers $3 25@3 85.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—Hogs firm; common light $6 75@7 00; good light and packing $7 10@7 40.

**Glass and Glassware.**

WINDOW GLASS—The following is the manufacturers' card list, on which a discount is made of 85@70 per cent. on jobbing lots; sales of round lots are reported at an additional 5@10 per cent. discount.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

| 24 Quality. | 1st Quality. | Dbl. 4ths. |
|---|---|---|
| 5 by 8 to 7 by 9 | $ 6 75 | $10 00 |
| 7 by 10 to 8 by 10 | 7 00 | 11 00 |
| 8 by 11 to 10 by 12 | 7 75 | 12 00 |
| 8 by 14 to 10 by 15 | 8 00 | 13 00 |
| 11 by 11 to 12 by 17 | 10 00 | 15 00 |
| 12 by 18 to 16 by 24 | 11 00 | 18 00 |
| 17 by 22 | 13 00 | 20 00 |
| 18 by 24 | 13 00 | 20 00 |
| 15 by 26 to 20 by 30 | 13 00 | 20 00 |
| 20 by 24 to 24 by 30 | 14 00 | 22 00 |
| 20 by 24 to 24 by 36 | 15 00 | 24 00 |
| 24 by 26 to 26 by 44 | 16 00 | 26 00 |
| 28 by 28 to 28 by 48 | 18 00 | 30 00 |
| 30 by 32 to 30 by 54 | | 32 00 |
| 30 by 34 to 30 by 58 | | 36 00 |
| 34 by 38 to 34 by 60 | | 40 00 |
| 36 by 60 to 40 by 60 | | 45 00 |

All sizes over 82 inches in length, and not making a united inch, are 25 per cent. over the United States bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Prices subject to variation subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

GLASS WARE—Discounts on glass ware are given as follows: On druggists' green glass ware, 70 and 10 per cent.; on druggists' flint prescription, 70 and 5 per cent. for cash; on black bottles, 50 and 5 per cent.; flint lamp chimneys, 25 to 35 per cent.

FRUIT JARS—The following are manufacturers' wholesale prices. Groove ring, tin cap and wire complete:

Quarts as to quantity, ₩ gross..... $ 8 50@12 00
Half gallons, as to quantity, ₩ gross 12 50@16 00

With porcelain lined cap:

| | Qts. | ½ gall. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 to 5 gross, ₩ gross | $19 50 | $23 50 |
| 5 to 15 gross, ₩ gross | 18 50 | 22 50 |
| 15 to 25 gross, ₩ gross | 17 50 | 21 50 |
| 25 to 250 gross, ₩ gross | 16 50 | 20 50 |

**General Merchandise.**

ALES—The demand is moderate at easy prices as follows: X ₩ 90 per barrel; XX $10 00 ₩ barrel; domestic ale, in bottles, $1 50@1 75 per dozen; India ale $11 00 ₩ barrel; East English ale, in bottles, $2 50@3 00 dozen, $22 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $30,000 hhds. 64 gallons, $55 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₩ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₩ dozen.

ACCOUNT AND HUSBWIRE—Is quoted at $2 25@2 30 ₩ gallon. Highwines are easier at $1 19@1 20 ₩ gallon.

BOSS AND BASKINS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 22c; American 4-ply 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Peru Mills do 10c; Lewiston do 25c; Industry do 24c; Pittsburg do 22c; do 2 bushel 36c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 22c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ cans $1 50 ₩ dozen; ½ ₩ cans, 2 ounces $5 50; 5 cans ₩ 100 lb boxes 40c ₩ lb. Market steady with demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is quiet and easy. We quote green hurl 12@13c; green medium 11@12c; green stock hurl 10@11c; green inside and covers 11@12c; green brush 12@13c; pale and red brush range from 9@ 9c to less than above. There is a fair trade in brooms at former prices. We quote maker's prices as follows: No. 2, oats shoot, $1 00; do 3 hurl, $2 50; No. 4 hurl, $3 00; No. 5, hurl, $3 25; No. 6, hurl, $3 50; No. 3, carpet, $3 75; No. 4, carpet, $4 00; fancy parlor, $4 50; standard brooms $5 50@4 50; wisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; wisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms, $1 50@ 2 00.

CEMENT—The demand is still active at firm prices. Louisville and Jeffersonville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $3 00@3 25; Rosendale cement $3 00@3 25; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 25; Portland cement $7 00@7 50; White Lime—Secondary, $1 60@1 75 ₩ bbl; Cowland $1 60@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Fremont $1 60@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50; per 100 lbs. Calcined plaster—Fine, $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern brands $3 25@3 75 ₩ bbl; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The fire is steady though not very active tradein both hides and leather. We quote as follows:

| | Per box. |
|---|---|
| IC, 10x14, charcoal | $ 9 00 |
| IX, 10x14, charcoal | 11 25 |
| IC, 12x12, charcoal | 10 50 |
| IX, 12x12, charcoal | 13 75 |
| IC, 14x20, charcoal | 11 25 |
| IX, 14x20, charcoal | 15 00 |
| DC, 12x81, charcoal | 19 25 |
| DX, 12x81, charcoal | 23 25 |
| IC, 14x20, leaded | 9 75 |
| IX, 14x20, leaded | 13 25 |
| IC, 20x28, leaded | 20 50 |
| IX, 20x28, leaded | 25 25 |
| IC, 10x14, best coke | 9 00 |

WOODEN WARE—Trade is quiet. We quote Pittsburgh makes as follows: Two-hooped buckets, ₩ dozen, $1 90; three-hooped buckets, ₩ dozen, $2 40; No. tubs, three hoops, ₩ doz, $6 00; No. 2 tubs, three hoops, ₩ doz, $7 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ₩ doz, $6 00; washboards, patent crimp, ₩ doz, $2 25; washboards, common, ₩ doz, $2 25; cloths-pins, round head, ₩ box, 75c.

LEATHER.

| Oak sole, light and middle | 23@38c | Oak harness, best city | 30@33c |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oak sole, heavy | 32@36c | Oak harness common city | 30@33c |
| Oak sole, Spanish | 37@40c | Bridle fair, ₩ doz | 72@84 |
| Oak, slaughter rough | 24@28c | Band leather ₩ lb | 40@45c |
| Red sole B A heavy | 27@33c | Band leather ₩ lb | 44@48c |
| Red sole B heavy, ₩ lb | 30@33c | Waxed calf | 80@1 15 |
| Red sole Orinoco | 24@30c | Wax kip | 80@1 15 |
| Shoe B thin, ₩ lb | 30@33c | Wax calf upper ₩ lb | 1 00@1 25 |
| Saddler's skirting | 42@44c | No. 1 pad skins ₩ doz | 6 00@7 00 |
| English B. | 45@50c | Slicks | 6 00@7 00 |

HIDES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Green salted light 7 @ 7 | Green salt kip | 9 @10 c |
| Heavy steers | 8 @ 9 | Green salt calf | 11 @12 c |
| Green butchers' stock | Green bush'o'do | 9 @10 c |
| Hides, cow and steer | Dry flint hides | 20 c |
| | nominal | 14 @20 c |

COAL—There continues to be a sluggish trade at depressed prices. The following are the regular quotations from yards:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clear, ₩ M | $50 00 |
| Second common | 36 00 |
| Third common | 30 00 |
| Sheeting | 16 00 |
| Hemlock joists and scantling | 16 00 |

PLANED LUMBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clear | 60 00 |
| Flooring boards | 36 00 |
| Partition boards | 36 00 |
| Siding on both sides | 36 00 |
| Shelving on one side | 28 00 |
| Moulded weatherboarding | 30 00 |
| Rabbited weatherboarding | 30 00 |
| Half-inch patent planed | 22 00 |
| Half-inch unplaned | 18 00 |
| Twelve-inch vertical strips | 28 00 |
| Oak and yellow pine flooring boards | 40 00 |

SHINGLE AND LATH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shingles, 18-inch, XXX | 5 00 |
| Lath | 3 25 |

OILS—There is an active business at steady values. We quote: Coal oil declining, but in United, Conduit and Union and perhaps one other delivery prices were well maintained. United opened at $1 32½ bbl, and sold up to $1 33. Total sales 18,000 United, spot, $1 33½@ 1 33; 1,000 bbls Union, spot, $1 35; 4,000 bbls Conduit at $1 34@1 35; 1,000 bbls Pennsylvania $1 32½; 1,000 bbls Relief $1 33½; certificates, spigot paid and free on board, 4,000 bbls, spot, $1 60@1 61½.

NEW YORK, November 4, closing November 3. Crude in bulk is a trifle higher in sympathy with the cr ek, but the demand is still slow. 500 bbls crude bulk sold at 67½c. Refined opened lower closing firm with moderate business. The transactions are 4,500 barrels refined 1875, closing at 39@39½c bbl. Of naphtha 5,500 barrels were sold on private terms; also 10,000 barrels refined for Philadelphia delivery at 12c. The following are the closing prices: Crude in bulk 65c for prompt; 67½c for November; 70c for January; 72½c for February; refined spot and November; cases 17¼@19c; refined spot and December; cases 17¼@19c; refined is quoted at 13c; at Philadelphia 13c. Naphtha 10½@10½c for prompt. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 13c; at Philadelphia 13c. Crude, November 4.—Market quiet and dull at $1 60@1 62½.

OIL CITY, November 4.—Market firm at $1 62½ for shipments. Sales 1,000 bbls.

ROSEVILLE, November 4.—Market quiet and dull at $1 60@1 62½.

TIDIOUTE, November 4.—Market quiet at $1 60.

PARKERS, November 4.—Market quiet but steady; United $1 35; outside lines $1 32½; shipment $1 60.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Market quiet but firm; standard white 13@13½c; crude 6½c; cases 17½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 4.—Petroleum firm; refined 13¾@13¾c; crude 6¼@6¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Petroleum slow; refined 13c; crude in barrels 10½c.

ANTWERP, November 4.—Refined petroleum 25¾ francs.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| M W Stevenson | Central Oil Works | 1,907 |
| B S Duncan | Liona Oil Works | 221 |
| B S Duncan | Citizens' Oil Works | 39 |
| Total | | 1,968 |

**Drugs and Chemicals.**

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Acid.* | | Mag cal | @ 1 00 |
| Acetic | 12 @ 18 | Carb | @ 35 |
| Citric | 1 10 @ 1 15 | Annatto | @ 60 |
| Oxalic | 17 @ 20 | Morph sul | 2 45 @ 4 75 |
| Sulphuric | 3@5 4½ | Nit NO | 1 35 @ 1 44 |
| Tartaric | 55 @ 60 | *Oil.* | |
| Alcohol, gal | 2 25 @ 2 50 | Anise | 4 00 @ 4 25 |
| *Aloes.* | | Bergamot | 5 75 @ 6 25 |
| Cape | 15 @ 20 | Castor | 1 90 @ 2 00 |
| Socot | 65 @ 70 | Cinnam | 2 00 @ 2 25 |
| Am Carb | 22 @ 25 | Cloves | 1 @ 1 25 |
| Arnica | 25 @ 30 | Cod liv, gal | 1 90 @ 2 00 |
| Annotto | 50 @ 55 | Lemon | 4 75 @ 5 25 |
| *Ashes.* | | Linseed, raw | 57 @ 60 |
| Soda | 4 @ 5 | Linseed, b'l'd | 62 @ 65 |
| Bal Copa | 30 @ 1 00 | Neats F, gal | 90 @ 1 00 |
| Bay rum, gal | 2 75 @ 4 00 | Olive, gal | 1 75 @ 2 00 |
| *Barks.* | | Orange | 2 75 @ 3 00 |
| Cassia | 35 @ 38 | Pepp'mint | 3 50 @ 3 75 |
| Cinch red | 20 @ 25 | Origan | 2 @ 2 50 |
| " pale | 70 @ 80 | Pepper's | 5 00 @ 5 50 |
| Elm | 20 @ 25 | Rosemary | 1 00 @ 1 50 |
| *Black Leaf.* | | Sassafras | 90 @ 1 00 |
| American | 5 @ 6 | Sperm | 2 30 @ 2 40 |
| Esul leaf | 5 @ 6 | Tannergal | 2 40 @ 2 50 |
| German | 5 @ 6 | Whale | 55 @ 60 |
| Blue mass | 60 @ 65 | Wintergr'n | 4 00 @ 4 25 |
| Blue vitr, ₩ lb | 11 @ 12 | Opium | 7 00 @ 7 40 |
| Borax refd | 13 @ 15 | Paris gr | 16 @ 18 |
| Brim roll | 4 @ 5 | *Potass.* | |
| Brom pot | 45@50c | Bichrom | 24 @ 26 |
| Caomel | 1 27 @ 1 37 | Chlorate | 32 @ 37 |
| Camphor | 1 @ 1 10 | Iodide | 3 15 @ 3 25 |
| Cantharides | 2 @ 2 25 | Nitre | 8½@ 9 |
| Caraway | 20 @ 25 | Permang | 20 @ 22 |
| Cardam's | 1 80 @ 2 00 | Prussiate | 25 @ 30 |
| Cham | 50 @ 60 | Quinine | 2 60 @ 2 80 |
| Roman | 75 @ 1 00 | Rochelle | 40 @ 45 |
| Chloroform | 1 10 @ 1 25 | Rosin | bbl 4 00 @ 4 50 |
| Cloves | 65 @ 67 | *Rad.* | |
| Cochineal | 68 @ 70 | Gentian | 8 @ 12 |
| Conv cess | 4 @ 7 | Ginger E lb | 18 @ 20 |
| Copperas | 2 @ 3 | Jalap pow | 45 @ 50 |
| Cr'm Tar | 37 @ 40 | Liquorice | 12 @ 14 |
| Cubebs | 15 @ 18 | Orris E lb | 30 @ 40 |
| Cudbear | 25 @ 30 | Sarsa Hon | 90 @ 1 00 |
| Emery Emb | 10 @ 12 | Senega | 75@80c |
| Et Nit spsh | 48 @ 50 | Valeri Eng | 38 @ 40 |
| Epsom salts | 3 @ 4 | " Germ | 25 @ 30 |
| Ergot | 75 @ 80 | Sal Am | 15 @ 16 |
| Extract | 30 @ 35 | "Epsom | 3 @ 4 |
| Fenugreek | 8 @ 10 | Saltpetre | 8 @ 9 |
| *Seed.* | | Soda | 2½@ 3 |
| Canary | 6 @ 8 | Sulphur | 3 @ 4 |
| Hemp | 5 @ 6 | Vitriol, blue | 7½@ 8 |
| Cardamom, ₩ lb | 2 00 @ 2 50 | Zinc sul | 6½@ 7 |
| Mustard | 8 @ 10 | *Sponge.* | |
| Senna, Alex | 17 @ 20 | Carriage | 2 50 @ 3 00 |
| " E lb | 17 @ 20 | Florida | 2 @ 2 50 |
| *Rods.* | | Velvet | 1 

## CITY MATTERS.

The eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

### Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 3, 1875.

| Time. | Bar. | Th'r. | Hum | WIND. Dir. | Force. | Weath |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 29.721 | 35 | 90 | N. | Fresh. | Clo'dy. |
| 2 P. M. | 29.581 | 41 | 73 | N. E. | Gentle. | Clo'dy. |
| 9 P. M. | 29.977 | 36 | 70 | N. | Gentle. | Clear. |

Mean barometer...29.879 Highest thermom....42
Mean thermometer...37 Lowest thermom....34
Rainfall.....10

### THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The extra edition of the COMMERCIAL, containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, now ready.

### The Fire Commission.

President Wilson, of the Fire Commission, appointed, yesterday, the following standing committees:

Horses—John Larimer, W. B. Hays, J. H. McIlroy.

Supplies—Jenkin Jones, Alex. Pitcairn, Jas. H. Chambers.

Apparatus—John J. Torley, Thos. A. Pender, W. B. Hays.

### Bank Robbery at Pittston.

By special correspondence received at the office of Halls Safe & Lock Co, 93 Smithfield street, the full particular of the late robbery at Pittston are obtained and from them we learn that a burglar alarm and the safes relied on for protection gave no security whatever, and a little more time would have opened them all (there being several) and relieved the bank of everything valuable.

It seems the only protection from the masked ruffian and midnight burglar is in *"infallible chronometric attachment* applied to a safe of known reliability and acknowledged by burglars to be a terror to them.

Full particulars may be obtained at the place mentioned.

### Survey Committee.

At a meeting of the Survey Committee, held yesterday afternoon, a remonstrance against opening an alley between Kirkpatrick and Lower street, was presented and the whole matter laid over.

The ordinances for the location of a street from Thirty-third streets bridge to Liberty avenue, was affirmatively recommended.

Petition for a change of grade on Ridge street was referred to a sub-committee.

An ordinance for establishing grade of Center avenue, from Ellsworth to Herron avenue, was recommended.

A committee of three, Messrs. Fetterman, Brunker and Smith, was appointed to report plans of Washington avenue, Garden and St. Clair, in Thirty-second ward.

Pay roll amounting to $949 53 approved.

The committee on change of location of Murray avenue reported affirmatively.

The plan of streets in Eighteenth ward reported affirmatively; also change of plan to make the center of the street laid out over McKee's line to conform with the center line of the lane leading therefrom.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**Supreme Court—Full Bench.**

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

Judgments were rendered in the following cases, yesterday:

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company vs. the county of Allegheny. Error to court of Common Pleas, Judgment reversed. [See opinion in another column.]

Wm. Hartley *et al.* vs. George G. Crawford *et al.* Error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.

Westmoreland county vs. Jesse Fries. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

James L. Colgin *et al.* vs. Wm. H. Redick *et al.* Error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.

John Cowan vs. John Billheimer. Error to Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

John Clawson *et al.* vs. Henry Clawson. Error to Common Pleas of Westmore. land. Decree affirmed, costs to be paid by appellants, and appeal dismissed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Jacob Dible *et al.* vs. Jacob Lauffer *et al.* Appeal from Orphans Court of Westmoreland. Decree affirmed at costs of appellants, and appeal dismissed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Thomas Martin vs. Samuel Jack & Son. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Thomas Donaldson vs. David Patterson. Error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Painter, Nichols & Co. vs. D. E. Fox. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Wm. Goper vs. William Hickenlooper. Error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Weis vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong. Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded. Opinion by Sharswood.

Joseph Heslop *et al*, vs. Joseph Bush *et al.* Error to the District Court of Cambria. Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

James Graham *et al.* vs. Sybilla Craig *et al.* Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Robert T. Cook vs. A. S. R. Overholt. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Brown's Heirs *et al.* Error to the Common Pleas of Erie. Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded. Opinion by Sharswood.

Kling *et al.* vs. S. N. King. Appeal of Ward, Morrow, *et al.* from the decree of the Common Pleas of Armstrong. Decree and order affirmed at costs of appellants and appeal dismissed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

CASES ARGUED.

The case of W. C. Barr, being an application for the benefit of the insolvent laws, certified from Common Pleas No. 1, was resumed by A. M. Brown, Esq., for appellee.

Hunter vs. the Commonwealth, which was certified from Quarter Sessions Court of this county, and which brings up the question whether a party indicted for a felony can be convicted of a misdemeanor without being allowed to testify, which privilege the act of Assembly of 1869 gives to persons indicted for misdemeanors, was argued by Ferguson for plaintiff in error and Marshall *contra*. Dr. Hunter, it will be recollected, was sentenced to the Workhouse, but the Supreme Court granted a writ, which operated as a *supersedeas*, and he was released to await the decision of the higher court.

*In re* sewer on School alley. Appeal of Daniel Donahoe. W. D. Moore argued against a motion to quash. *Nevin* contra.

Bigley *et al.* vs. Williams (two cases) was argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error and Barton contra. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2.

**Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.**

In the case of Edwin C. Matthews vs. Jos. G. Pollock, impleaded with Margaret P. Tesh and Harriet M. Matthews, the jury found for plaintiff for $1,925 21.

Robert Robb vs. John Karnish; action to recover for professional services, alleged to have been rendered. Verdict for defendant.

Cincinnati *Gazette* Company vs. *Peoples' Monthly* Publishing Company; action to recover for advertising. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Woodward vs. Phillips; Brooks vs. Mueller; Gordan vs. Penn avenue Building and Loan Association; Regan vs. Dwyer; Stegman vs. Smith; School district of Elizabeth vs. Coursin, administrator; Reed and wife vs. McKnight; Watts & Co. vs. Eckstein, Nautker & Sons vs. Caldwell; Dickson vs. Cowling; Dunker vs. Dunker.

**Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.**

In the case of Julia Callahan vs. Jerome Shafer, the jury found for plaintiff the sum of $316 17.

Bernard Grimes vs. Moses Call. Action to recover damages for an alleged violation of an article of agreement. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Weir & Gibson vs. Schmidt; Hall vs. McClung; Boyden *et al.* vs. League; Shortall vs. Hoffman; Smith vs. French & Bros.; Milligan vs. Koenig; Schenley *et al.* vs. Wormser; Coleman *et al.* vs. Graff & Co.; O'Brien *et al.* vs. Diebold; Shafer, for use, vs. Ammon; same vs Hauch; McCully vs. Rowland.

**Quarter Sessions—Judge White.**

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in case of Lena Schunderman, indicted for larceny, on oath of Fredericker Hampe.

Thomas Haney was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by Charles Baker.

In the case of Elizabeth Schmit, *alias* Elizabeth Orr, indicted for larceny, on oath of Wm. Close, a *nolle pros.* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Wm. Pierce, indicted for false pretenses on oath of Michael Gruber, was acquitted, but directed to pay costs.

Samuel R. McClean was acquitted of a charge of false pretenses, preferred by George B. Hill, but directed to pay costs.

James T. Young was convicted of a charge of assault and battery.

F. E. Goedell was acquitted of a charge of embezzlement preferred by C. A. Maynard. The verdict was returned by direction of the Court, subject to its opinion on a question of law reserved as to whether the acts complained of were embezzlement.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. David Reese, Mary McNally, Rose Cook, A. Haziett *et al.*, Geo. Volker, John W. Powell, J. J. Hays, Leopold Hart, J. S. Bell, John Roxbury *et al.*, Pat. Devlin, *et al.*, S. Weil *et al.*, J. M. Ewing, Philip Paul *et al.*, Mark Donnelly *et al.* (2), A. S. Logan, N. Weisley, Ab. McCrny, John Hardman, William McCarty, Caroline Kohrssen, Simon Shoop *et al.* (2), Peter Wolf, Caroline Walters, M. Weigand, Gotlieb Altvater, Joseph Deppe, H. Carney.

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

### THE FULL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

### HARTRANFT'S MAJORITY 5,503.

We publish the table containing the vote for Governor and State Treasurer in Allegheny county. The returns are not official, but are believed to be accurate. Hartranft's majority over Pershing is 5,503. The total vote is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hartranft | 18,848 |
| Pershing | 13,345 |
| Hartranft's majority | 5,503 |

STATE TICKET.

Governor and State Treasurer.

| DISTRICTS. | GOVERNOR | | | STATE TREAS'RER | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hartranft, R. | Pershing, D. | Browne, P. | Rawle, R. | Piollet, D. | Pennypacker, P. |
| PITTSBURGH. | | | | | | |
| First, 1st district | 21 | 131 | .... | 20 | 131 | .... |
| First, 2d do | 100 | 60 | .... | 100 | 60 | .... |
| First, 3d do | 86 | 65 | 5 | 86 | 70 | 1 |
| Second, 1st do | 98 | 57 | 3 | 88 | 70 | 2 |
| Second, 2d do | 122 | 67 | 3 | 117 | 71 | 3 |
| Second, 3d do | 89 | 69 | 6 | 84 | 66 | 3 |
| Third, 1st do | 102 | 79 | 3 | 97 | 82 | 3 |
| Third, 2d do | 104 | 53 | 1 | 98 | 53 | 1 |
| Fourth, 2d do | 88 | 96 | 1 | 87 | 98 | .... |
| Fifth, 1st do | 91 | 93 | 6 | 91 | 93 | 6 |
| Fifth, 1st d | 48 | 70 | 1 | 48 | 70 | 1 |
| Fifth, 2d do | 51 | 122 | .... | 51 | 122 | .... |
| Fifth, 3d do | 58 | 119 | 8 | 52 | 120 | 5 |
| Sixth, 1st do | 98 | 103 | 3 | 100 | 103 | 3 |
| Sixth, 2d do | 106 | 57 | 6 | 104 | 58 | 6 |
| Sixth, 3d do | 143 | 72 | 2 | 141 | 74 | 2 |
| Sixth, 4th do | 47 | 42 | 2 | 43 | 42 | 2 |
| Seventh, 1st d | 127 | 71 | 6 | 123 | 73 | 5 |
| Seventh, 2d d | 121 | 61 | 9 | 122 | 60 | 5 |
| Seventh, 3d d | 83 | 58 | 1 | 83 | 61 | .... |
| Eighth, 1st d | 122 | 78 | .... | 122 | 78 | .... |
| Eighth, 2d d | 112 | 28 | .... | 111 | 31 | .... |
| Eighth, 3d d | 121 | 45 | 1 | 120 | 46 | .... |
| Eighth, 4th d | 122 | 37 | 11 | 122 | 37 | 11 |
| Ninth, 1st d | 99 | 81 | 1 | 101 | 81 | 1 |
| Ninth, 2d d | 105 | 88 | .... | 101 | 91 | .... |
| Ninth, 3d d | 31 | 113 | .... | 26 | 117 | .... |
| Tenth, 1st d | 60 | 156 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Tenth, 2d d | 54 | 79 | 1 | 52 | 82 | 1 |
| Tenth, 3d d | 99 | 52 | 6 | 96 | 52 | 2 |
| Eleventh, 2d d | 171 | 90 | 13 | 116 | 96 | 15 |
| Eleventh, 3d d | 99 | 52 | 6 | 96 | 53 | 5 |
| Eleventh, 4th d | 83 | 82 | 3 | 71 | 87 | 3 |
| Twelfth, 1st d | 82 | 43 | 5 | 81 | 47 | 5 |
| Twelfth, 2d d | 89 | 43 | 7 | 89 | 45 | 7 |
| Twelfth, 3d d | 92 | 91 | 1 | 91 | 91 | 1 |
| Twelfth, 4th d | 127 | 100 | 1 | 135 | 103 | .... |
| Thirteenth, 1st d | 84 | 33 | 9 | 82 | 37 | 10 |
| Thirteenth, 2d d | 140 | 69 | 10 | 139 | 69 | 10 |
| Thirteenth, 3d d | 73 | 51 | 4 | 70 | 51 | 3 |
| Fourteenth, 1st d | 126 | 61 | 10 | 124 | 77 | 10 |
| Fourteenth, 2d d | 63 | 35 | .... | 60 | 38 | .... |
| Fourteenth, 3d d | 68 | 32 | .... | 63 | 32 | .... |
| Fourteenth, 4th d | 66 | 32 | 1 | 63 | 32 | .... |
| Fifteenth, 1st d | 39 | 60 | 2 | 53 | 62 | 2 |
| Fifteenth, 2d d | 61 | 31 | 1 | 58 | 31 | 1 |
| Fifteenth, 3d d | 87 | 94 | 1 | 81 | 94 | 1 |
| Sixteenth, 1st d | 48 | 76 | 2 | 47 | 77 | 2 |
| Sixteenth, 2d d | 48 | 53 | 1 | 48 | 53 | 1 |
| Sixteenth, 3d d | 48 | 35 | 1 | 48 | 36 | 1 |
| ALLEGHENY. | | | | | | |
| First, 1st district | 436 | 167 | 25 | 425 | 176 | 32 |
| Second, 1st district | 123 | 52 | 23 | 121 | 54 | 23 |
| Second, 2d do | 122 | 57 | 21 | 121 | 58 | 21 |
| Second, 3d do | 228 | 83 | 28 | 228 | 86 | 26 |
| Third, 1st d | 182 | 113 | 22 | 182 | 113 | 22 |
| Third, 1st d | 152 | 47 | 19 | 153 | 47 | 17 |
| Third, 2d d | 139 | 69 | 19 | 139 | 69 | 19 |
| Third, 3d d | 129 | 62 | 9 | 120 | 44 | .... |
| Third, 4th d | 236 | 102 | 9 | 237 | 102 | .... |
| Third, 5th d | 127 | 109 | .... | 135 | 110 | .... |
| Fourth, 1st d | 178 | 77 | 19 | 172 | 80 | 18 |
| Fourth, 2d d | 110 | 57 | 12 | 109 | 57 | 12 |
| Fourth, 3d d | 122 | 93 | 9 | 151 | 93 | 10 |
| Fourth, 4th d | 142 | 93 | 6 | 142 | 93 | 6 |
| Fifth, 1st d | 82 | 57 | 13 | 81 | 58 | 13 |
| Fifth, 2d d | 212 | 47 | 20 | 208 | 51 | 20 |
| Fifth, 3d d | 96 | 62 | 6 | 99 | 61 | .... |
| Fifth, 4th d | 111 | 17 | 14 | 111 | 17 | 14 |
| Sixth, 2d d | 111 | 17 | 14 | 111 | 17 | 14 |
| Sixth, 3d d | 84 | 87 | 11 | 85 | 86 | 11 |
| Seventh, 1st d | 126 | 39 | 5 | 126 | 39 | 5 |
| Seventh, 2d d | 120 | 127 | 1 | 117 | 127 | .... |
| Seventh 3d d | 59 | 61 | 2 | 59 | 61 | .... |
| Eighth, 1st d | 99 | 74 | 1 | 97 | 76 | .... |
| Eighth, 2d d | 131 | 57 | 1 | 131 | 57 | .... |
| Ninth | 104 | 162 | 3 | 95 | 177 | 3 |
| Tenth | 92 | 61 | 2 | 92 | 61 | 2 |
| Eleventh | 132 | 76 | 6 | 127 | 82 | .... |
| McKeesport, 1st ward | 134 | 152 | 4 | 135 | 150 | .... |
| McKeesport, 2d ward | 149 | 70 | 16 | 146 | 74 | 15 |
| McKeesport, 3d ward | 82 | 78 | 1 | 82 | 78 | 1 |
| Braddocks | 87 | 87 | 2 | 88 | 32 | 37 |
| Hamilton | 22 | 29 | 1 | 22 | 29 | 1 |
| Baltzhoover | 16 | 12 | 3 | 17 | 11 | .... |
| Chartiers | 18 | 12 | 3 | 18 | 12 | .... |
| Etna | 172 | 57 | 1 | 173 | 57 | .... |
| Elizabeth | 291 | 265 | 3 | 291 | 265 | .... |
| Millvale | 110 | 46 | 5 | 109 | 47 | 5 |
| Lawrenceville | 207 | 102 | 2 | 207 | 102 | 2 |
| Sewickley | 157 | 67 | 17 | 162 | 69 | 17 |
| Shaler | 163 | 176 | 3 | 163 | 183 | 29 |
| Tarentum | 93 | 37 | 54 | 91 | 31 | 54 |
| Verona, 1st pd | 61 | 9 | .... | 61 | 9 | .... |
| Verona, 2d ward | 30 | 18 | 9 | 30 | 18 | 9 |
| West Elizabeth | 21 | 12 | 3 | 22 | 12 | .... |
| West Elizabeth, | 21 | 12 | 3 | 22 | 12 | .... |
| TOWNSHIPS. | | | | | | |
| Baldwin, 1st d | 61 | 77 | 4 | 60 | 78 | 3 |
| Baldwin, 2d d | 102 | 101 | 1 | 94 | 107 | 3 |
| Bartlett | 107 | 107 | 1 | 104 | 107 | 3 |
| Collier | 61 | 58 | 4 | 61 | 58 | 4 |
| Concord | 77 | 56 | 12 | 73 | 56 | 11 |
| Elizabeth, 1st d | 72 | 56 | 12 | 73 | 56 | 11 |
| Elizabeth, 2d d | 32 | 18 | 20 | 30 | 18 | 21 |
| Elizabeth, 3d d | 32 | 18 | 20 | 30 | 18 | 21 |
| Elizabeth, 4th d | 39 | 33 | 19 | .... | .... | .... |
| East Deer, 1st d | 89 | 39 | 19 | 89 | 39 | 19 |
| East Deer, 2d d | 50 | 58 | 15 | 50 | 57 | 16 |
| Franklin | 29 | 46 | 2 | 29 | 46 | 2 |
| Fawn | 77 | 11 | 7 | 75 | 11 | 7 |
| Hampton | 107 | 56 | 2 | 107 | 56 | 2 |
| Forward | 88 | 56 | 7 | 92 | 56 | 7 |
| Harrison | 64 | 44 | 10 | 64 | 44 | 10 |
| Harrison | 107 | 88 | 40 | 108 | 89 | 39 |
| Indiana | 73 | 43 | 5 | 73 | 43 | 5 |
| Indiana | 73 | 43 | 5 | 73 | 45 | 5 |
| Jefferson | 126 | 102 | 25 | 127 | 102 | 24 |
| Kilbuck, 1st d | 38 | 31 | 1 | 38 | 31 | 1 |
| Kilbuck, 2d d | 84 | 36 | 7 | 85 | 37 | 7 |
| Lower St. Clair, 1st d | 90 | 129 | 2 | 90 | 129 | 2 |
| Lower St. Clair, 2d d | 119 | 73 | 7 | 119 | 73 | 7 |
| Lower St. Clair, 3d d | 61 | 39 | 1 | 61 | 39 | 1 |
| Mifflin, 1st d | 29 | 109 | 9 | 29 | 108 | 10 |
| Mifflin, 2d d | 69 | 69 | 2 | 69 | 69 | 2 |
| Mifflin, 3d d | 67 | 39 | 2 | 67 | 39 | 21 |
| McCandless | 61 | 44 | 2 | 61 | 44 | 2 |
| Marshall | 53 | 53 | 3 | 53 | 53 | 3 |
| McCandless | 78 | 71 | 32 | 78 | 71 | 32 |
| Neville | 25 | 47 | 4 | 27 | 47 | 4 |
| North Versailles | 105 | 71 | 4 | 105 | 71 | 4 |
| Ohio | 57 | 36 | 4 | 57 | 36 | 4 |
| O'Hara, 1st d | 29 | 32 | 2 | 29 | 32 | 2 |
| O'Hara, 2d d | 29 | 32 | 2 | 27 | 33 | 2 |
| Penn | 105 | 106 | 105 | 105 | 106 | 105 |
| Penn | 164 | 87 | 16 | 165 | 87 | 15 |
| Pine | 151 | 61 | 18 | 152 | 61 | 18 |
| Patton, 1st d | 33 | 29 | 18 | 33 | 27 | 18 |
| Patton, 2d d | 53 | 21 | 11 | 55 | 21 | 11 |
| Robinson, 1st d | 68 | 35 | 5 | 68 | 35 | 5 |
| Robinson, 2d d | 66 | 28 | 14 | 66 | 35 | 14 |
| Ross, 1st d | 66 | 28 | 14 | 66 | 35 | 14 |
| Ross, 2d d | 48 | 35 | 5 | 48 | 35 | 5 |
| Reserve | 51 | 51 | 3 | 51 | 51 | 3 |
| Richland | 61 | 63 | 15 | 61 | 64 | 15 |
| Shaler, 1st d | 61 | 42 | 4 | 62 | 42 | 4 |
| Shaler, 2d d | 32 | 42 | 4 | 32 | 42 | 4 |
| South Versailles | 29 | 29 | 2 | 29 | 29 | 2 |
| Snowden | 119 | 47 | 14 | 119 | 47 | 14 |
| South Fayette | 100 | 47 | 14 | 100 | 47 | 14 |
| Sewickley | 23 | 15 | 3 | 23 | 15 | 3 |
| Scott, 1st d | 41 | 28 | 4 | 41 | 28 | 4 |
| Scott, 2d d | 29 | 42 | 3 | 41 | 42 | 3 |
| Stowe | 29 | 42 | 3 | 41 | 42 | 3 |
| Upper St. Clair, 1st d | 69 | 28 | 10 | 69 | 28 | 10 |
| Upper St. Clair, 2d d | 69 | 28 | 10 | 69 | 28 | 10 |
| Union | 155 | 36 | 1 | 154 | 38 | .... |
| Versailles | 32 | 29 | 2 | 34 | 29 | .... |
| Wilkins, 1st d | 56 | 64 | 8 | 57 | 65 | 6 |
| Wilkins, 2d d | 56 | 64 | 8 | 57 | 65 | 6 |
| West Deer | 126 | 41 | 38 | 125 | 40 | 37 |

THE COUNTY RETURNS.

Tabulating the Vote—The Official Footings Expected To-Day.

Judge Stowe, of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, began the work of opening and tabulating the returns of the recent election, at noon yesterday, and completed the city of Pittsburgh before adjournment. He will resume the work this morning, at nine o'clock, and by close application expects to get through in time to enable the clerks to make the official footings this evening. The following named gentlemen were designated and duly qualified to act as clerks: Thomas H. Hunter, George H. Woods, Samuel J. Fleming, John A. Sargeant, T. A. Blackmore, E. P. Kearns, Charles A. Fagan.

### The Exposition Stoves and Ranges.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

In your paper of Monday I stated that there were conflicting elements existing among the stove men, who were exhibiting their stoves and ranges in the Exposition, which they would be unable to harmonize, inasmuch as it seemed that it would be impossible for them to agree on a judge to act in conjunction with the one appointed by the Executive Committee. Late on Saturday evening, however, one was selected, and on Monday the two judges commenced their difficult and thankless work.

After spending some hours examining "Cabinet" ranges, and the general display of stoves, and in discussing the merits of each, they reached the conclusion that, inasmuch as their opinions were of such a decidedly opposite character, it would be useless for them to pursue the investigation any further, as it would be impossible for them to agree. In accordance with the rules by which judges were governed, the two judges selected a third; as the person selected was objectionable to some of the exhibitors, three of them removed the tags from their goods and announced their withdrawal from the contest, which demoralized the judges so much that they all resigned; and now there is, in the Pittsburgh Exposition building, the handsomest, smoothest and probably the best lot of stoves and ranges ever exhibited west of the mountains, which, from present indications, will be withdrawn without the enterprising exhibitor of the best, (whoever he may be,) receiving any reward for the time and money he has spent in bringing his goods to such perfection.

The writer claims to be somewhat of a judge of castings, and of the constructions of stoves and ranges, but fearing that he might possibly express an opinion, he has carefully refrained from examining the internal arrangements of any on exhibition. When the unfortunate controversy is settled, with the permission of the owners, he proposes to make a thorough examination of each of the leading stoves and ranges for his own gratification, and will probably give his conclusions, as to which is the best to the public.

SPIRIT.

## NATURAL GAS.

### A Visit to the Largest Gas Wells in the World—What Manufacturers Think of the New Fuel—Toasting and Speech Making.

At a quarter to two o'clock on Wednesday a special train left the West Penn depot in Allegheny city, carrying some fifty leading iron manufacturers and capitalists of this city to visit the Delamater and Burns or Duffy gas wells, in Donegal township, Butler county, owned by Messrs. Kirk & Dilworth, the trip being made at the invitation of the latter gentlemen. We append a list of the names:

J. T. Stockdale, Wm. Graff, Jas. Cuddy, D. M. Smith, W. P. Dilworth, Wilson McCandless, Phillip Reymer, Robt. Dalzell, A. Jones, J. H. Long, J. Adams, J. C. McCutcheon, David Chalinor, A. M. Rolfe, Chas. Parkin, W. J. Moorhead, Geo. Lander, John Caldwell, W. M. Kirk, John S. Campbell, Ralph Bagaley, Robt. Arthurs, Chas. Kirk, J. E. Carns, John W. Chalfant, Robt. Young, Engineer Allegheny Gas Works; Charles Davis, Civil Engineer of Allegheny city; J. C. Lewis, of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.; S. A. Stevenson, John Bower, J. P. Haden, R. C. McCurdy, Levi Heidrick, J. McC. C. Creighton, J. G. Haymaker, Chas. Plagge, an Austrian chemist; Geo. Porter, A. Bradley, C. Zug, J. McD. Crossan, Josiah King, J. D. Weeks, J. J. Gillespie, Geo. A. Berry, Wm. Dilworth, Jr., Robt. J. S. Negley, Capt. R. C. Gray, J. R. Wilson, J. T. Wilson, John Walker, C. B. Herron, E. M. Byers, G. W. Hiller, Geo. W. Dilworth.

The train reached Butler a little before four o'clock, and the party immediately took carriages and drove out to the wells, a distance of about ten miles, reaching the first one—the Burns or Duffy well, on the old Duffy farm—at half-past five. This well was struck some months ago, and has thrown out a vast amount of gas. Four pipes had been laid some distance from the well into the valley below, each pipe having two burners at its end. These were lit, after our arrival, and presented a grand sight. The flames shot high into the air, nearly every hue of the rainbow being shown in the blaze. The escaping gas roars so loud that it is impossible to carry on conversation near the well. In letters of fire at the foot of the hill was the sentence, "Use me; don't waste me."

The party moved on about a mile to the Delamater well, on the Charles Duffy farm, which is estimated to be discharging twice as much gas as the Burns. Here four pipes, two of two-inch and two of three and a quarter inch diameter, running nearly a hundred yards from the well, were burning, throwing light over a great expanse. In addition to this great flow, an engine of twelve horse power was run by gas pressure alone, and a large pipe connected with the tubing allowed a vast amount to escape.

The pressure at the Burns well is so great that all attempts to test it have failed, as it is impossible to confine the gas. Even could they succeed in doing the latter, the force of the flow would be so great as to shatter the heavy iron casing, and thus ruin the well. A pressure gauge was put on the top of the tubing at this well when gas was flowing from forty-eight two-inch pipes, and found to register three hundred pounds to the square inch. It is estimated that the full pressure is nearly if not quite nine hundred pounds to the square inch. That of the Delamater well is, if anything, greater. The escaping gas from these wells makes a noise like the rushing of a mighty body of water, and can be heard, on a still night, a distance of fifteen miles. The light from the burning gas can be seen on a clear, dark night, from the hills about this city.

The stories, heretofore considered apocryphal, about the heat from burning gas wells starting vegetation in winter, were here demonstrated to be true. For twenty feet around the burning gas, the ground was burned away, but beyond that for a considerable space, the grass was growing nicely, and as fresh and green as in May. Beyond this again it was withered and brown, and in some spots covered with snow.

The party drove to St. Joe, half a mile away, and then turned toward Butler, which was reached about half-past eight o'clock. On the return trip two of the carriages broke down, and some of their occupants had to walk, while the others rode the carriage horses. These slight accidents were the only things which occurred to mar the trip. General Negley, Captain R. C. Gray and Colonel B. Herron, Esq., however, had a spotted mare in their team, which was altogether too handy with its heels, and succeeded in smilingly thinning their ranks materially by bespattering them with the sacred soil of the land of buckwheat and soap mines.

At nine o'clock the excursionists assembled in the dining room of the Lowry House, where mine host Cross had spread a repast of delicacies and substantials which was most welcome after a long fast, and a drive through the mud of Butler. Everybody ate heartily, thus testifying their appreciation of the Lowry House *cuisine.*

After the removal of the cloth, Josiah King, Esq., was called to the chair, and made a short address, saying, among other things, that he had been wonderfully interested in what he had seen at the gas wells, and was convinced that this latest discovery would be of great benefit to the industries of Pittsburgh.

Judge Braden, of Butler, then responded to calls, and made a few happy remarks, expressing gratification at the presence of so many representatives from the East of Smoky City, and dwelling upon the importance to them of this new and cheap fuel, so near their furnaces and mills.

Mr. David Kirk, one of the hosts of the occasion, next arose. He gave a history of the gas wells visited, and of others in the oil region. The first question raised when it was proposed to bind the gas three miles tubes to Pittsburgh was, is the pressure at the well great enough to force it that distance? That question had been answered by practical tests, and no room for doubt made as to the duration of the supply. Wells in the upper oil region had been discharging gas for twelve years, with no perceptible diminution of force. The wells at Fairview had for five years supplied fuel for more than one hundred engines, and the flow is as great now as when the well was struck. There was a belt of territory in Butler county, extending in a direct line to the Allegheny river at a point just above the Sharpsburg bridge, which could be counted on ever been put down without finding an abundant supply of gas. This gas was condensed heat in its most portable shape. If it can be introduced into the manufacturing establishments of Pittsburgh, a saving of at least $2,000,000 a year in the cost of coal will be made. Mr. Kirk here waxed enthusiastic, and said, calling on his associates to mark his words, that within one year from this time a majority of the furnaces and mills of Pittsburgh, as well as the parlor grates and cooking stoves and ranges in the kitchen, will be heated by this new fuel.

Messrs. Dug and Lewis then said a few words, and were followed by Hon. John M. Thompson, of Butler, who spoke also of the great importance of the gas supply of Butler. This supply, in his opinion, was practically inexhaustible. Its quality is now and probably ever will be a theme of speculation, but there is no doubt that the material is being constantly replenished from the great subterranean oil natural. Messrs. Mitchell and McCandless, also of Butler, followed in the same strain.

Mr. J. D. Weeks was the next speaker. He had taken great interest in the subject of natural gas, and had devoted much time and study to it. Practical experiments had already demonstrated that by its use a much better article of iron could be made than with any other fuel. He had seen an iron produced with it from common coke stock which fully equalled the best English button iron, and believed that gas would ere a great while come into use in all the varied processes of iron manufacture. Mr. Weeks thought he saw in the discovery of this almost limitless supply of cheap fuel the solution of the great question at issue between capital and labor. Our iron men, he said, do not want to grind their employees down to the level of the pauper labor of foreign mills and furnaces. They desire to have intelligent men in front of their puddling furnaces, at the rolls and in all positions. To secure the services of this class, good wages must be paid; and to enable them to do this they must economize in the matter of fuel. With an abundant supply of this in the shape of natural gas, Pittsburgh can enter the markets of the world, and compete successfully, not only as to quality, but in price. A foreign demand would be created for our iron and steel product, and thus our manufacturers will have a safety-valve in times of panic and over-production.

George A. Berry, Esq., was the next speaker. He had been filled with wonder, love and praise by what he had seen to-day. When the world needs certain things to fill the places of other things, the supply of which has been exhausted, Providence furnishes them. When Yankee whalers had nearly exterminated the sperm whale, and the country was threatened with darkness, petroleum was discovered. When our metalic currency became scarce, gold was discovered in California, and the supply replenished. And now, when the exigencies of the times require cheaper fuel for our manufactories, natural gas is found.

Mr. David Kirk now proposed as a toast "The Press of Butler—the enlightener of this formerly benighted region." Messrs. Robinson, of the *Eagle*, and Negley, of the *Citizen*, made fitting responses. The party then adjourned, the Pittsburghers proceeding at once to the depot. The train left Butler about twenty minutes past eleven, and arrived at Allegheny at a quarter past one.

The excursionists, one and all, expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the affair, and seemed generally to look upon the introduction of the gas into their manufactories as only a question of time.

The survey of the route for the gas pipe line from the Delamater and Burns wells to this city was commenced yesterday, and Mr. Kirk predicts that the gas will be delivered here within three months.

Among the gentlemen of Butler who extended courtesies to the party were the following: Judge James Braden, Judge Charles McCandless, Hon. John M. Thompson, Lewis Z. Mitchell, John H. Negley, Thomas M. Robinson, C. Walker, J. G. Campbell, G. J. Cross, S. M. Lane.

On the train coming home resolutions were adopted thanking Messrs. Kirk and Dilworth, J. McC. Creighton, W. C. Richey, train master; Hugh Forrester, conductor, and William Kerr, engineer, for courtesies.

An Indian scaping knife supposed to be over a hundred years old was dug up some time ago by Mr. Gilbert Skoins, near his residence, on Penn avenue. It will be sent to the Centennial.

## THE STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD CASE.

### Decision of the Supreme Court—The Claim of the County Not Sustained.

The case of the County of Allegheny against the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, tried in the Court of Common Pleas, and in which a judgment was obtained in favor of the county, amounting to some $90,000, was decided by the Supreme Court, yesterday, adverse to the claim of the county. Following is the opinion:

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company vs. Allegheny county. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county, argued October 4, 1875. Opinion by Justice Gordon, as follows:

The act of the 25th of February, 1853, did but authorize the county of Allegheny, through its Commissioners, to subscribe to the stock of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company. It conferred upon the county no power to lend money. To pay for this subscription, the Commissioners were authorized to issue interest bearing bonds, which the railroad company was required to receive as cash at par. This act, so far from contemplating that the company was to pay the interest upon these bonds, provided that the County Commissioners should make provision therefor as in other cases of bonds of said county. It is therefore obvious that the Legislature contemplated an exchange of the stock of the Company as a full equivalent for the bonds of the county, and that the county should occupy no other or better position than other subscribers to the stock of the road. It certainly did not intend that, as to dividend, the county shares should be preferred. When, therefore, the company contracted to pay an annual interest of six per cent. on the county stock, for a period of thirty-two years, it certainly exceeded its authority. If such power existed we have not been informed of it; and we need no more than repeat the rule, so often expressed in our books, that the powers of a corporation must be found in its charter or arise by necessary implication therefrom. This company was incorporated by a special act of Assembly, approved March 29, 1849, subject to the provisions of the act of February 19, 1849, commonly known as the General Railroad act. This latter recited not only does not confer the power contended for by the plaintiff below, but in express terms prohibits the exercise of any such power. The ninth section provides that the "directors, shall in no case (in declaring dividends) exceed the net profits actually acquired by the company, *so that the capital stock shall never be impaired thereby.*" In case of a violation of the provisions of this section, the directors are made individually liable for the amount of the capital stock so paid out. Now, from the special verdict, we find that the company paid the accruing interest upon the county stock for the years 1854, 1855 and 1856. The road was then finished; for, from the same source, we discover that in May, 1856, the road was leased to King & Thompson for the term of twenty years, and they agreed to finish the road and pay to the stockholders thereof four per cent. per annum on $1,500,000, subsequently modified to forty per cent. on the gross earnings. King & Thompson afterwards assigned to the Western Transportation Company, but neither of these parties have ever paid anything to the company. It is therefore quite certain that the interest paid on the county stock came out of the capital of the Company, and it is equally certain that if we compel a payment, it must be drawn from the same source. The special verdict thus exhibits a contract prohibited by the statute, and it follows that it cannot be enforced, for ex nudo pacto, &c. Sterrett, J., and Mercur, J., dissented from this opinion, in that case, the argument that the State alone can call in question the legality of the act of the company, has no weight.

Leaving, however, the Act of Assembly out of the question, there yet remains the fact that in thus contracting with the county for a large subscription to stock, the Directors of this company were acting without authority. Such being the case, the corporation was not bound. The prime object of the cre